INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 122---- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 24 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WILL THE CONGRESS FLAG BE LOWERED ?

Momentous Issue Before A.I.C.C. To-day

MADRAS "REBELS" TO FACE STOUT OPPOSITION

Mr. S. Iyengar's Complete Change of Front

RESIGNS FROM INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

More than 100 Members Present in Bombay

But for the sudden and amazing *volte-face* of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee the session of the All-India Congress Committee which opens this afternoon at the People's Jinnah Hall, Bombay, would not have been half so exciting as it promises to be.

The agenda which is going to be dealt with by the A.I.C.C. is a quite heavy one containing a number of resolutions on several important matters. The centre

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Who will have a very excited time at A. I. C. C. specially in view of the "revolt" of the Madras group.

of interest has, however, gravitated towards the plan of campaign which the leaders of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee have decided to carry out. The complete somersault taken so dexteriously by the Tamil Nadu Committee has come to other Provincial Committees both as a surprise and a shock.

TAMIL NADU'S THREAT.

Indeed, many a member of the A.I.C.C. is puzzled about the change that has come upon the Tamil Nadu Congress leaders so suddenly and so unexpectedly. Who would have believed only a few weeks back that the province which was loudest in its protests against any kind of compromise as regards the goal of complete independence would all of a sudden become so much enamoured of offices in the gift of Government that it would go to the length of holding out a threat of breaking away from the Congress in case the behests of its leaders were not implicitly obeyed by the country?

MR S. IYENGAR'S "ARMY".

The position taken up by Madras leaders indeed affords an example of paradox. The alternative resolution which the Tamil Nadu Congress leaders intend to move complete that paradox if anything was lacking in it. From the wording of the two resolutions it is evident that the Tamil Nadu leaders are out to have it with a vengeance. They would have either of the two extremes full provincial autonomy to accept offices or complete independence now and here. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who has brought with him a army of members from Madras to vote with him is very explicit in his utterances and intentions. He has come with a resolve to fight the issue to a finish and return to his province either a convert or a rebel. It is not now too much to expect that a pitched battle will be fought in the A.I.C.C. meeting over this change of front proposed by the Tamil Nadu Committee.

STOUT OPPOSITION.

The opinion among the other members of the A.I.C.C. is now fast crystallizing over this important question affecting the Congress policy. The general concensus of opinion in the A.I.C.C. does not seem even to countenance the position taken up by the Tamil Nadu Committee, much less to support it. The neighbouring provinces of Andhra and Kerala are definitely opposed to the acceptance of offices by Congressmen and they will put up a strong fight

CONGRESS SECRETARY.

Pandit Jawaharlal who has ardous work before him.

to prevent the A.I.C.C. from falling into the trap prepared by the Madras leaders. Bengal has already declared its views in unequivocal terms and the views of Gujerat are too well-known to leave any room for doubt. From the opinion sounded by a special representative of the "Chronicle" among the A.I.C.C. members, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that Tamil Nadu will have to fight the battle almost single-handed.

FOR STIFFENING CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Although leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari have not yet openly stated their opinions on this issue, it is reported that they hold very strong views on the subject. With the eyes of the country fixed upon the coming battle for Dominion Status and nothing less it is too much to expect that responsible leaders of the Congress will tolerate any attempt at tinkering with the Congress policy chalked out at the Calcutta session of the Congress. The opinion in other provinces is distinctly in favour of stiffening the Congress programme by putting more life into it. Whatever may happen to the resolutions of Tamil Nadu leaders the session of the A.I.C.C. is bound to be a lively one.

100 MEMBERS PRESENT.

Over a hundred members of the A.I.C.C. have arrived so far. The arrivals include: Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Motilal Nehru Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Messrs. C. R. Rajagopalachariar S. Srinivasa Iyengar S. Satyamurti A. Rangaswamy Iyengar Jamnalal Bajaj, Rajendra Prasad, Gangadhr Rao Deshpande, Konda Venkatapayya Venkataraman Iyengar T. Vishvanatham Jairamdas Doulatram, Shankarlal Banker Satish Chandra Das-Gupta, Kandaswamy Chetty Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Khaliquzzaman and others.

MR. S. IYENGAR.

The Deputy President of the Swarajists in Assembly who heads the "rebels" from the South.

A.I.C.C. MEETS AT 4-30 P.M.

The open session of the A.I.C.C. commences at 4-30 this afternoon at the People's Jinnah Hall. The Working Committee meets again this morning when Tamil Nadu proposal is likely to be discussed. It is now certain that the Working Committee is not going to take the initiative of moving any resolution on the subject. The issue therefore, will have to be raised by the leaders of the Tamil Nadu Committee.

Mr. S. Iyengar Takes A Complete Somersault

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 23.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Independence for India League, made the following statement, when the Council of the League met this evening:—

When I was elected President of the Independence for India League at Delhi last year, I wanted a

Continued on page 8.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Who perhaps will have to pl[illegible] in the role of an "Amuse[illegible]

A SOP TO P[illegible]MONITES

Terms of Leg[illegible]es to be Ex[illegible]

BOMBAY, May 23.

Considerable importance is a[illegible] n Bengal and Assam, tached to a statement by a new[illegible] re of the nature to con- agency in the morning press, tha[illegible] overnor-General that a the Viceroy's decision extendin[illegible] solution will not help the lifetime of the Assembly b[illegible] rm party to any large one year is imminent. It is ask[illegible] o ed why there should be so muc[illegible] AL EXTENSION OF secrecy in regard to a decision [illegible] TERM. the Government on the lifetim[illegible] of ligislatures, and why this an[illegible] me when the deputa- nouncement should have bec[illegible] Central Committee made unofficially at this juncture[illegible] the question with the

AFRAID OF COUNTRY.

In this connection, it is state[illegible] the deputationists return- on reliable authority that when [illegible] the impression that the deputation of the Indian Centra[illegible] ey could hope for, was Committee waited on the Vice[illegible] ension of the Assembly by roy in March the deputationist[illegible] s, till the 31st March urged on the Viceroy that the di[illegible] he elections to be solution and general elections i[illegible] he issue of the Report this year would certainly resul[illegible] Simon Committee. There- in the return of a large numbe[illegible] ws agency forecast of of Congressmen and that, there- n of the lifetime of fore, the wiser course would be to y by one year, is re- extend the lifetime of the legis- indicating a general latures by one year. that an appeal to the

It was also suggested to His uring this year would Excellency, it is said that the the cause of the co- Bengal and C. P. Councils where rties. and that one Ministers were defunct, should consequence would be that no also be dissolved, and general elections may take place general elections should be held in the Provinces also but there in those Provinces with a view may be a general extension of all to test the hold of the Congress legislatures excepting those of on the electorates. His Excel- Bengal and Assam which have lency was assured, it is said that already been dissolved. Congressmen will be returned in large numbers in these two Provinces, thus proving the Civil Service optimism that dissolution will result in the defeat of Congressmen to be ill-founded.

EFFECT ON A. I. C. C.

It is now stated that the dissolutions in Bengal and Assam were the result of these suggestions which appear to have been conveyed to proper quarters. And The effect of this development on he discussions in the All-Indi Congress Committee on the question raised by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, is clea. The question ceases to be a lie issue and both parties, by genral consent may defer the decision of the question till it beomes a live issue. If elections donot take place this year as is now considered likely, it will be for the Lahore Congress as final authority, to lay down the programme on which any election shall be fought.—Free Press.

A NATION-WIDE APPEAL FOR MEERUT PRISONERS

Suggestion to Congress President

—:o:—

PUBLIC APATHY DEPLORED

DEHRA DUN, May 22.

Messrs. Nardeo Shastri, Beharilal Choudhry and Nanjit Singh Rathor have issued the following statement:—

We, members of the All-India Congress Committee, regret our inability to attend the Bombay session owing to local reasons. We request the Congress to take more active interest in organising the defence of the under-trial prisoners of the Meerut case. Let the Congress remember that eight of the accused are members of the All-India Congress Committee and the majority are intimately connected with Congress organisations and are whole-hearted supporters of non-violent, constructive, Congress programme. We interviewed the prisoners in Dehra Dun Jail frequently, and are definitely of opinion that the Congress should make the Meerut case defence, a prominent plank in its present political programme. So far, little substantial work has been done. Neither the requisite arrangements of legal defence have been made nor have funds been collected. The lack of sympathy of the public should be deplored. We suggest that the Congress President should kindly launch a nation-wide propaganda.—Free Press.

JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL FOR MEERUT FUND

CALCUTTA, May 23.

With reference to the treatment meted out to the Meerut accused in jail and their defence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Free Press of India says:—

"I noticed the other day that the authorities concerned have refused to give any special facilities in regard to diet or other jail conditions to Meerut accused with the exception of probably Bradley or Spratt, who are classed as Europeans. I do not suppose these accused care very much for comforts and luxuries of life and certainly none of them is prepared to ask favours from the Government. But the question is a larger one. Here are these people arrested and kept for months in jail even before the preliminary enquiry commences. Bail is not accepted from them and yet the most ordinary amenities are denied them and they have to live almost as condemned prisoners. To be an Indian prisoner at any time is not a pleasant experience, but in the height of summer in U. P. it often becomes unbearable. For those in solitary cells it is hell. The Government grudges a few annas a day to a prisoner, but is pays enormous retinue so that these young men may be convicted. I do hope the lesson will not be lost on people and they will help in the defence of the Meerut accused.—Free Press.

THREAT TO A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

Making Revolt Complete.

DR. VARADARAJULU'S SUGGESTION

MADRAS, May 23.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the highest national interest of the Province requires that Congressmen, if returned to the Councils in sufficiently large numbers, should have the liberty to accept office under such conditions as will help them to fight reactionaries and to advance the national cause", says Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, editor of "Tamil Nadu", in that paper. He thinks that it is possible to do so with the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee. If, however, the All-India Congress Committee refuses to give such sanction the only course open to him will be to advise Congress leaders to form a new party within the Congress. This party, he declares, will not weaken the Congress prestige and influence.—A. P.

Extension of Assembly's Term

—:o:—

VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT IMMINENT

SIMLA, May 22.

Announcement of the Governor-General's decision extending the life of the present Legislativ eAssembly by a year is regarded as imminent.—A. P.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, May 23.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR

—:o:—

Demand for Weekly Payment

NO BLACKLEGS FOR BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

At a meeting of the Council of Representatives of the local Labour Union held last evening, resolutions were passed demanding weekly payment of wages, fixing a normal standard of breakages of yarn in the spinning department and urging the employment of fifty per cent. women in the spinning department in view of the fact that wages of spinners are fixed on a family basis. The Council also resolved that compensation should be given to piece workers for loss of production owing to deficiency in the material and to other causes beyond the control of the operatives. Finally it authorised the Secretary of the Union to take steps to prevent the recruitment of local labour for the Bombay mills to break the strike there.

It is said that about 200 men were recruited for the Bombay mills and were taken to Bombay by a special train, but that they were sent back as they were found to be unskilled workmen.—A. P.

RAW WHEAT AND VEGETABLES

—:o:—

MAHATMA CHANGES DIET

BOMBAY, May 23.

Mahatma Gandhi has returned from his tour in Andhradesa in very good health notwithstanding the strenuous nature of his itinerary as also radical change in his diet. Gandhiji, it is understood, has completely changed his diet during his recent tour. He has eschewed milk altogether, and now takes only raw wheat and vegetables. The change of diet has not in any way affected Gandhiji. There were many leaders and delegates at Gandhiji's residence this morning.—Free Press.

STOCKS & SHARES

Steady Covering

—:o:—

BEARS ADOPT CAUTION

Bombay, May 23.

The share market ruled very steady on cessation of selling pressure. Bears were eagerly covering and prices displayed steadier tone in mill shares.

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt in the report state as under:—

The rise in values of shares to-day helped in partially subsiding the panicky feeling of the last four days. All sorts of rumours are still current specially regarding Hydro operator and the Rumour Manufacturing Company is keeping very busy at this time. These rumours we have tried to verify through different sources but we find that there is very little truth in them. In fact some rumours are very ingenuously invented to serve their own purpose. The Bears as have always been the case have been working in a clique and are trying to kill the Bull with vengeance, for being squeezed with reverse budli for about five months. The game seems to be a tug of war and it is likely to ultimately end in defeat of the Bears, for, there are surrounding circumstances also to be taken into consideration. Those who can afford to buy as as an investment at this rate are certainly not going to lose anything at all if they have a stout heart not to look at the rabid fluctuations of the market.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 23.

Bombay Dyeing 766, 70, 68, 72.
Century 343, 45, 41, 45.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 107.
Fazul 633, 31, 36, 37, 38, 36.
Indore 377, 76.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 467, 65, 67.
New Great 198, 201.
Pearl 90, 86, 90, 85, 88-2, 90/10, 88.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 405, 7, 6, 10, 8, 10.
Burma 790, 87, 86; 90; 87; 88.
Hydro 1052; 55; 42; 51; 42, 51, 48; 55; 51.
Tram 133-2, 33-12.
Deff. 195, 96, 93-2, 98-2, 97.
Ord. 57-12; 58; 57-12; 58; 58-8.
Bundi 18/10, 18/12.
Indian 277, 79-6, 75, 78.
Katni Ord. 208, 215.
Alcock 281; 80, 81.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 23

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 330.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Asur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 767-8.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8,
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 771-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 20y x.d. 345.
Central India 100f x.d. 467-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117-8.
Crescent 100 107-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 768 150.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 636-4.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 163-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1190.
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 376-4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66-4.
Kohinoor 10/5/100 183-2.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1495.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil.
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 25.
Madras United 250 7/8f 445
Muncekji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 78/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1,086.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 163-12.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 206-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 388-12.
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 3.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/9 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5,200.
Simplex 250 nil 46-4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 405.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd. 2150.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 925.

BANKS

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101.
Baroda 5500 0|8 78.
Central 250 20.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1430.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 350.
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f x.d. 18-12.
Central India Mining 7-8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 95.
Indian Cement 2/10 x.d. 278-12.
New India Assurance 51y 22-8.
Katni Cement 100 nil 215.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 142/8
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 x.d. 18-12.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Frantej 400 31/11/6 760.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 99 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 89-8.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 135. xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 131-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. 10 002570.
Bombay Tramway Ord. x.d. 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1051-4.
Tata Power 80,000 nil 415.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 141-4.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 270.
New Berar 500 70y 7[illegible]
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1870.
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/10-2
New India Assurance 6y 22-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|10|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 520.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 12 12 by 205.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T Corporation 125 786-4.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Indian Radio 220.
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8 18/
Kemp 200 15 197/3
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 142-8.
Scindia Steam 9-11.
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 197-8.
Tata Iron Ord. 58-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 [illegible]/13

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.—

BOMBAY, May 23.

N. Y. July Highest 18.88 (opening)

Lowest 18.62 (at the close.)

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cables from New York:—

Scattered selling on more favourable weather.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light rains in North Carolina.

(2) Weekly Government weather reports.

Unfavourable in Tennessee and most of Arkansas; partly favourable Alabama Mississippi and Southern Arkansas. Generally satisfactory in Louisana. In Texas favourable in the South-East and unfavourable in East and North-East.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables weak stock exchange. Scattered liquidation."

Hencz:—"Government weather report more favourable than expected, although crop is not progressing favourably. More favourable weather outlook induced selling by recent buyers. Immediate future of the market depends on the weather but would rather buy than sell at present."

Munds and Winslow:—"Market irregular possibly temporarily lower ultimately higher."

Reuter:—"Market is easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street."

PRIVATE CABLES.

BOMBAY, May 23.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton. We have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office, Liverpool. "Idle featureless market."

NEW YORK.

New York, May 22.

New York 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.60
July	18.79
October	18.70

New York. 11-45 a.m.

May	19.57
July	18.78
October	18.65

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 22.

May	19.43 .22
July	18.62—.23
October	18.96—.18
December	18.65—.20
[illegible]	18.64—.22
Middling Spot	19.70—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 22.

July	18.62—.24
October	18.14—.21
Middling Spot	18.33—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

	Opening	Closing.
May	10.03	10.01—.01
June		9.93—.03
July	9.98	9.95—.03
August		9.94—.03
September		9.91—.05
October	9.90	9.87—.02
November		9.84—.02
December		9.84—.02
January	9.87	9.84—.03
February		9.85—.03
March	9.90	9.88—.02
April		9.89—.03
May		9.90—.03
Middling Spot		10.28—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.45
Scinde, Fine	6.70
Scinde, Superfine	6.95
Bengal, Good	6.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45
Bengal Fine	6.70
Oomra, Good	7.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35
Oomra, Fine	7.65
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.05
Broach, Superfine	8.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

May	16.99—.04
July	16.99—.04
October	17.16—.04
November	17.12—.04
January	17.41—.04
March	17.49—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.75—

BOMBAY

BOMBAY, May 23.

In sympathy overnight decline of 23 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 334/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 335/2 on scattered buying. However at the advance there was increased selling pressure from the Commission houses and prices declined to Rs. 334/- Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 13 points and local prices eased off. Rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A/M. 326/8.
Broach J/A 331.
New Broach A/M 343.
Oomra May 285/8.
Oomra July 292.
New Oomra D/J 308.
Bengal May 230.
Bengal July 238/8.
New Bengal D/J 258.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

May	229.90—1.30
Aug.	224.00—2.10
Nov.	219.00—1.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 23.

Bengal 260 D/J.
Bengal 232 May.
Bengal 239 July.
Broach 328 A/M.
Broach 335 J/A.
Broach 346 A/M.
Umra 310 D/J.
Umra 287 May.
Umra 293 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal 245, 240, 232 225.
Sindh 247, 242, 234 227.
Punjab 242, 237, 229 222.
Rajputana 245, 240, 232, 225.
Broach 340, 335, 328 323.
P A 340, 335, 328, 323.
Cutch 350, 345, 338 333.
Surat 415, 410, 403, 398.
Rajpipla 410, 405, 398, 393.
Umra No. 3, 300, 294, 287, 272.
C P No. 1, 320, 314, 307, 292.
C P No. 2, 310, 304, 297, 282.
Khandesh — — 265, 250.
Mathia — — 245, 230, 220.
Southern Western — — — 323.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 E Spinner & Co. Barwaha 257.
100 E Spinner Co. Khamgaon 237.
100 Ralli Bros. Khamgaon 190 inferior.
100 Ralli Bros. Shegaon 190.
100 Ralli Bros. Chalisgain 190.
200 G G Kesha & Co. Arvi 287.
200 G G Kesha & Co., Neemuch 275.
100 Bombay & Co. Bh[illegible] 235
700 Toyumankwa Kalajin 322.
100 Do. Nimbahera 255.
100 Do. Bolda 273.
100 Do. Nandgaon 251.
100 Do. Sanchi 304.
300 Japan T & Co. Kalajin 322.
300 A Damodar Co. Broach 330/332.
200 Currimbhai & Co. Ujjain 287.
200 Volkart Bros. Amraoti 268.
300 Japan T, Co. Saoner 306.
100 Japan T Co. Mundra 345.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 23.

In full-press bales.	yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	80	355,144	299,742
Central India	410	359,581	286,916
Berar & Nagar	278	237,424	298,195
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	82,187	112,891
Berar	1,327	736,076	699,424
Central Provinces	657	369,938	296,309
Total Oomra	2,752	2,140,320	1,993,477
Dholera	568	140,964	197,191
N.-W. Provinces	...	60,744	63,597
Rajputana	4	41,718	48,248
Sind-Punjab	440	122,808	135,977
Broach	584	185,440	254,954
Coomba & Dharwar	817	70,151	88,279
Western Northerns	231	30,598	26,832
Cocoanada	...	3	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	121	25,964	24,601
Persian	...	1,646	4,665
American	...	4,408	62,326
Egyptian and African	...	63,970	55,627
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	6
Total	5,517	2,888,741	2,955,836

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 16th May This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,6660	711,699	562,860
Japan & China	10,348	1,275,042	906,377
Coast Ports	...	16,483	20,401
Up-country by Rail	...	86,296	57,196
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,075	36,419
Total	14,008	2,164,595	1,583,3[illegible]

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

WEEKLY WEATHER

New York, May 22.
(By Cable.)

The official weather report issued to-day by the Government Bureau states that in Alabama, Mississippi and Southern Arkansas conditions have been partly favourable and the progress made by the cotton has been fair. In tLouisiana weather conditions have been generally satisfactory. In Tenessee and most of Arkansas the weather has been decidedly unfavourable. In Texas rains in the South and East have had a beneficial influence, bu have been unfavourable to conditions in the East and North-East.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipts to date 22-5-29	9053000	8154000
Receipts Yesterday 22-5-29	2000	6000
Exports to date 22-5-29	7476000	6877000
Stock at Ports 17-5-29	1192000	1324000
Stock Interior Towns 17-5-29	481000	620000
Stock Liverpool 17-5-29	1059000	788000
Visible Supply 17-5-29	3361000	3827[illegible]
Quantity in Sight 17-5-29	14961000	13592000

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, May 23,

During the week under review the weather in the American cotton belt has been on the whole unfavourable but in spite of this the market has only registered the trifling advance noted above, the reason being the general paralysis caused by the vast acreage that is under cotton this season.

On the Bear side of the position there is the acreage which can yield an enormous crop provided that weather conditions are ideal. The acreage figure ii a fact.

On the Bull side there are only surmises and possibilities but these are very well worth considering seriously, and can be summed up in the one word "Boll-Weevil."

As long ago as March it was pointed out by Dr. G. D. Smith, Government Entomologist to the U. S. A., that the Boll-Weevil is a very serious menace this year and that "combined with heavy initial weevil infestation may be mentioned the fact that weevil contrtol by the use of poison (Calcium Arsenate) is but little practised and in most cases the dusting machinery has deteriorated so much as to be of little value. Such conditions, viewed from a scientific standpoint indicate a most devastating result."

In this connection we repeat Garside's warning, that "it is much more important to have sound ideas of weevil possibilities than of acreage prospects."

It will be seen therefore that the possibilities on the Bull side of the market are very great, especially when it is realised that the Weevil in 1921 is estimated to have destroyed 31 per cent of the full yield per acre and that it is possible if not probable that a "weevil cycle" was started in 1927 when the damage was 18 1/2 per cent.

The year 1927 proved conclusively that the Weevil was a definite factor in the position and that this pest thad not been immunised once and for all as was freely stated in the year 1924, 1925 and 1926.

The local market has been and is extremely dull and quiet, demand from any source being practically non-existent no doubt owing to the fear of an unwieldy American crop.

Stocks continue to accumulate up-country although the tendency is for arrivals into Bombay to become less.

This is easily explained when it is remetmbered that Cotton arriving on to Jethas before June 1st is liable to fair weather in addition to Monsoon charges

The Mill Strike situation is slowly improving.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 23.

	Ready Read	Ready Jenfy.	Avearge.
Bengal Superfine	245/50	.....	
Bengal Fine	240/42	.....	
Bengal F. G.	235	220	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240/42	.....	
Sindt Punjab F.G.	233/35	220	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280	
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280	
Yeotmal Fine	295	270	
Arvi Fine	290/95	275	
Amraoti Fine	285/90	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60	
Mulkapur Fine	270	245	
Khandesh Fine	255	235	
Muthia Fine	240	220/25	
Muthia F. G.	230	215	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265	
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Parbhani-Saily F.G.GS.	290	265	
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265/75	
Burwah Sanawad Fine	285/90	265	
Surat Fine	.....	.....	
Broach Fine	.....	.....	
Cambodia	310		
Jinja	470		
Busoga	480	.....	

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Several Bearish Factors

The cotton markets particularly Americans are facing several bearish factors, the outstanding one being the large acreage under cotton cultivation and favourable weather. So far the crop shows a normal progress as there were complaints of excessive rain particularly in the East and Central Belts, where the growth is retarded while in some sections replanting is also necessary. The weather although unfavourable at times, was never too bad to administer any important change in the yield so far and with favourable spring weather, everywhere large crop ideas are entertained. Of course it is natural that the dispairs of summers are forgotten and everybody is inclined to believe in lower prices. Bulls are trying to have constructive long interest but changes in favourable weather, often discourage them and liquidation follows on favourable weather. Thus cotton prices are fluctuating within a narrow range at present. At present cotton is settling down to normal terms and one should be prepared to look for normal price fluctuations unless some disaster crops up. Any way those who look for large and rapid fluctuations are disappointed and with widening the scope of tenders at New York, it is reasonable to look for fluctuations of moderate ranges. Before the War, cotton prices used to fluctuate 2 to 3 cents during the year and similar conditions are returning. This is the time of the year when cotton market faces two ways. It is importantly concerned with what is happening to the ramnant of the old crop and it is eagerly endeavouring to anticipate fairly large yield in 1929. As time goes on the acreage will gradually elbow price making factors. Whether the per acre yield will be above or below the average of 165 lbs. is of course entirely too far in the future for the present market concern. Recent favourable spell of weather has created a belief for a crop of about 17 million bales. It is worth noting even now that U. S. Government's entomologists are likely to issue a statement on boll weevil emergence at almost any time.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, May 23.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/1.
London Forward 25/1.
China op. 2/5/6 clo. 2/5/5.
American cent 54/2.
Ready 57/-
Vaisakh op. 57/2, 56/15, 56/15
Jeth op. 57/1 56/12, 56/13.
Asad 56/12.
Tejimandi Jeth /12/- Asad 1/2/

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	0
Vaisakh	21	6	0
Jeth	21	6	9
N. City	21	9	3
Narayan Manor	21	8	6

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Shipping/Shipper Sellers 39/3
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Shipping/Shipped Sellers 39/8
Wheat, South American, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 42/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt	11/10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/

C. & F. Bombay.

July/Sept. per cwt	11/11-3/4

C. & F. Karachi.

July/Sept. per cwt	12/0-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, May 22.

Copper, Braziers,	£98
Yellow Metal	£76
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£24
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£197-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 22.

Silver.—Market is quiet

Spot	25-1/16
Forward	25-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London May 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 22

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London May 22.

Chartered Bank of India, A, and C.,	£19.1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133-1/2
National Bank	£50-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-3/4
Indian Stock 5-1/2 d.c. Sterling Loan	£67-1/2
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 p.	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi 20th May:—

Government Securities:—The cessation of the Treasury Bills and the lower bank rate have firmed up the security market and the quotations for most of the securities are better. Locally good business has been transacted; the 6 per cent. and the 5 per cent issues have been mainly in demand.

Railway shares:—More interest has been taken in this section and any offerings have been readily absorbed. Larkhanas have buyers at Rs. 89 per share, Upper Sinds can be placed at Rs. 85/8 per share while Sind Lights have now buyers at better prices owing to approaching dividend.

Electrics shares:—This section has again been most popular. The Karachi Electrics have buyers at Rs. 144, the Ajmers continue to be asked for round Rs. 11/4 per share, while the Hyderabad Electrics are unchanged at Rs. 137/8. The business has been small owing to the shortage of scrips and higher prices are not unlikely.

Name of the Coy.	Present Value.		
Sind Lights	140	0	0
Sind Lighterage	135	0	0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89	0	0
Upper Sinds	85	8	0
Karachi Electrics	144	0	0
Hyderabad Electrics	137	8	0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	108	8	0
Karachi Flour Mill	155	0	0
India Flour Mill	120	0	0
Century Flour Mill	100	0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 23.

Our market has ruled firm today by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in Ready as well as Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.

S.S. Pilsna Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.

Tone:—Firm.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay May 23.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/4 highest Rs. 50/10; closing Rs. 50/9/6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 52/2; highest Rs. 52/8; closing Rs. 52/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 51/6; closing Rs. 51/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London May 22.

T T Berlin on London	20.36
T T Amsterdam on London	12.06-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.23
T T Madrid on London	34.11
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.13
T T London on Prague	163.81

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, 4b. Spot 11-1/2 Sellers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
25 May	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreas ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwaa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedoniaa ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Moreas ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. he fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	†8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single;	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th May	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore a ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderpore a	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Moreas ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	5 June
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	29 May.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	25 May	31 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	29 ,,
aYuki Maru ..	3162	29 May	6 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
24th May	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
29th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
5th June.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

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There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jaweir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
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INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,923.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars Please apply.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st June next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

32259

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Margaon, BOMBAY. 10.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family:

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACTRESSES for high class Cinema productions also smart, young beautiful girls with tolerable education from any Community aspiring for a career on the screen. Apply with photographs to P. O. Box No. 5502., Bombay.
A R1621.

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

LOAN.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. t

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion.....	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Temporary Receipt No. 981 for Debenture Stock Certificate No. 2115 of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., and registered in my name, has been LOST or STOLEN and that the Company has been notified of such loss. Finder will kindly return to the undersigned at No. 13, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

ELLIS B. RAYMOND.
R1626

NOTICE.

IT IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that we, the undersigned, are separate with each other in business and in every respect.

CHUNILAL VRAJLAL MODY.
RATILAL VRAJLAL MODY.
R1625

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESMAIL ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Mohella and doing business at Barbhaya Moholla as dealer in boxes ..... Deceased.

Bai ZULEKHABAI, widow of the deceased, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

K. M. TALYARKHAN,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. A. FAHEY.

The 13th day of May, 1929.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32266

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale on Sunday, the 26th May, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises at Bandra of Immoveable Property at Bazaar Road, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District under instructions from and at the risk of Jafferbhoy Peerbhoy and with the concurrence of Moosa Esmail and Bai Mariambai, widow of Esmail Peerbhoy, the administrator and administratrix of the property and credits of Esmail Peerbhoy, the deceased Mortgagee:—All that piece of Freehold land admeasuring about 177 square yards with a house thereon situate at Bazaar Road, Bandra bearing Municipal No. 532 and Land Revenue City Survey No. 373.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the vendor, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road.

SALE OF A BUILDING PLOT at Santa Cruz (B. B. & C. I. Ry., Line) between Potder Road and Besant Road on SUNDAY, the 2nd June, 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises at Santa Cruz, under instructions from and by order of the Official Receiver of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind as the Officer Receiver of the estate of the firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. Insolvents:—The Right, Title and Interest of the said firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. in the following property:—

Government land situate at Santa Cruz, admeasuring about 3480 square yards bearing Survey No. 47, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and part of 6, 7, 13 bearing Southern portion of final Plot No. 31 of the Town Planning Scheme, Santa Cruz, No. 1, and bounded according to the last conveyance on the East and West by 24 feet Public Road, on the North by the property of Mayashanker Pranjiwan Mehta (being the remaining portion of the said final Plot No. 31) and on the South by the final Plot No. 41 and 42 of the said Scheme and entered in the Records of Right under No. 278, 198.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. S. PEEROZSHAW & CO., 76, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Vendor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET AND PARSI AGIARY STREET KNOWN AS "FOOL GALI", BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malik and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sheikh Memon Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) 91 2/9 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 5|1591, C Ward No. 6448, Street No. 32, and bounded on the East by a gully, on the West by the house of Sakoonabai, daughter of Caderbhoy Aladin and Mumbai, widow of Caderbhoy Aladin, on the North by the house of Toolsidas Gopaldas and on the South by Sheikh Memon Street.

This day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All these three pieces of Government land now formed into one together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parsi Agiary Street ("Fool Gali") Bhendi Bazar, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 291 sq. yards, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 7996 Street No. 112 and bounded on the East by Parsi Agiari Street, on the West by the house of Mulla Husseinbhai Lookmanji, on the North by Parsi Agiari and its ground and on the South by Macoond Gujar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE **Bombay Life—** ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

The CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
Also at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The Screen's Great Lover
JOHN GILBERT
in the
FLAMING M.-G.-M. ROMANCE
FLESH AND THE DEVIL
In 9 Fascinating Parts.

FROM TO-MORROW
A Grand Double Attraction
Direct from their All-Indian Tour
THE CLOVER GIRLS
THE CLOVER GIRLS
In their repertoire of
SONGS, MUSIC & DANCES
Also the Sensational
UNDERWORLD DRAMA
THE HAWK'S NEST
THE HAWK'S NEST
8 Parts
Featuring
MILTON SILLS
Underworld War; Underworld Justice; Underworld Love.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 & 10 P.M.
A New Light on the Old Triangle
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
WITH
NORMAN KERRY
PAULINE STARKE
MARION NIXON
Overborne by circumstance he Sank to the Level of Beasts....Love Alone Could Save Him From a Fearful Fate.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
THE
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
WITH
GEORGE O'BRIEN
FLORENCE GILBERT
ANDERS RANDOLF
BREATHLESS HEROISM—
HEART-RENDING SUFFERING
MIRACULOUS ESCAPES—
DARING ADVENTURE.

YOUR FUTURE ?

Accurate answers for 6 questions Re. 1. Detailed annual reading Rs. 2. Extensive whole life Rs. 5. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. Mr. Gyanchand B.A., State Engineer Garhwal, writes "your reading of my horoscope for the last year was most correct". Mr. M. P. Shukle, Bombay:—"Have found great satisfaction in my life reading prepared by you". V. K. IYER, B.A., Director, Orient Astrological Bureau, Valavanur. (S. A. Dt.)
(Advt.)
R 1619

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For both **Junior and Senior** Readers, of all religions, Describing the **Height of Civilization** of Ancient **Hindus and Moral Teachings** of Every Day Life.
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with

INTERNATIONAL CAST

First Indian Serial

Hatim Tai

A picture of Adventures and Romances of the East against a Back ground of Beautiful Women.

Gorgeous Oriental Spectacle

4 INSTALMENTS—36 PARTS.

Commencing from Sat. 25th inst.

will be shown at

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

APPLY FOR BOOKING :

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DR. I. M. MALLICK'S
IC-MIC COOKER
BEST in the Market
29, College Street, : : : CALCUTTA.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor : K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue :
Rs. 35 a page. Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR
CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co'Y LT'D *DISTILLERS*
LEITH, — SCOTLAND.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

A. I. C. C. Meeting, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

The Indian States' People's Conference, Opera House, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 26.

Public meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Pandit Motilal to preside.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when Pandit Motilal Nehru will preside and other all India leaders will speak on the "Present Situation."

ID DINNER.

Under the joint auspices of Muslim Students' Union and Students' League Bakri Idd Dinner will be held to-morrow (Saturday), in the Union Hall, at 8 p.m. Those wishing to join are requested to send their names to the undersigned with Rs. 3|- per head on or before Friday 24th.

THE PROBLEMS OF STATES.

A public meeting will be held to discuss the situation in the Indian States, to-day (Friday), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 5-30 p.m., Dr. G. V. Deshamukh will preside and Prof. G. V. Abhyanker, Sjt., Amritlal Sheth, Sjt., Amritlal Thakkar, Sjt., Manishanker Trivedi and others will speak.

MUNICIPAL AIDED HOUSING AND TENANTS WELFARE INSTITUTE.

There will be a special meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Franji Belia will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 26th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 Noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

A South Indian Concert.

7-0 p.m.—"Ram". Vocal Music.

7-20 p.m.—Jalpesan, Vocal Music.

7-50 p.m.—Thangavelu Pillai, Harmonium Solo.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate. Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

9-25 p.m.—"Our London Letter". By Evelyn Russell.

9-35 p.m.—Meta Seinemeyer (Soprano). (As recorded by "Parlophone" Coy.) From Madame Butterfly (a) Entrance of Butterfly (Act I). (b) Aria-One Fine Day (Act II.).

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-45 p.m.—Dance Music. (Relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

11-0 p.m.—Close Down.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BARDOLI HERO HONOURED BY PATIDAR LADIES

—:o:—

Address Presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai

In the presence of a distinguished gathering consisting mainly of the Patidar Community residing in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the triumphant hero of Bardoli, was publicly honoured by the ladies of the Patidar community with the presentation of an address, on Thursday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. A large number of ladies participated in the function.

SARDAR POSES FOR PHOTO.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was accorded a fitting oration on his arrival at the meeting. He was ceremoniously received with all the traditional honours with which a successful warrior returning from the battle-field used to be received in ancient times. He was garlanded with a hand-spun yarn garland and an auspicious vermilion mark was placed on his forehead. The Sardar then posed for a photograph which was taken in the company of a number of distinguished ladies.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR.

The proceedings of the ceremony began with a welcome song sung in pleasing voice by two young Gujarati ladies. Mrs. Kashiben Amin was voted to the chair. In her opening speech, the President paid a glowing tribute of praise to the Sardar, making particular reference to the services rendered by him to the women of Bardoli and to Rani Paraj women. Continuing she made a fervent appeal to her sisters to translate into solid actions the precepts of the Sardar. That was the only way, she added, of doing real honour to the Hero of Bardoli.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel then read the address which was printed in Gujerati on a piece of khaddar silk and set in an artistically designed frame. On behalf of the Gujerati women in Bombay, Mrs. Patel congratutlated the Sardar on the glorious victory he had achieved in Bardoli.

"A BEACON LIGHT."

The address which was written in Gujerati ran as follows:—"Although long after the day when the bright lustre of your fame spread even beyond the borders of this vast country, we, the women of the Patidar Community, residng in Bombay, take this opportunity of giving expression to our most sincere feelings of great respect and high admiration for you.

You have through your glorious victories gained at tBorsad, Nagpur and at Bardoli, not only raised our beloved country in the estimation of the World but have also proved the efficacy of the inherent force that lies in the mighty Mantra of Satyagriha preached by Mahatma Gandhi.

Your constant efforts and ceaseless activities in getting rid of the countless social evils that are sapping the very vitals of this ancient land of ours, have cleared the path of the future generation. We note with pride that the new spirit that you have been persistently infusing in the minds of the backwards and downtrodden Rani Paraj Community has been instrumental in rousing them from a state of ignorance and complete darkness.

A pious widower, an ideal father, an ardent devotee of freedom, your life has been and shall for ever be a beacon light to guide us in our path.

May God grant you long life."

BARDOLI HERO'S REPLY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai made his reply to the address in feeling tones. In the usual modesty of his nature, he remarked that he did not in any way deserve the honour that was being done to him. However, he was accepting the address because he dared not displease his sisters by refusing their gift. Women, he said, never saw the faults of their brothers and even if they saw they were ever prepared to condone them. A woman was a model of forgiveness.

The Sardar then described at length what the women in Bardoli were like. Although uneducated, nay unlettered, the women of Bardoli were a model of everything that was good and virtuous. The credit of their victory in Bardoli was entirely due to the life-long penance of Bardoli women. The speaker exhorted the Patidar women in Bombay to be as simple and industrious as their sisters in Bardoli.

A vote of thanks to Sardar Vallabhbhai brought the happy function to a close.

LATE DR. A. K. DALAL

—:o:—

MOVE FOR A MEMORIAL

The Dean of the Grant Medical College writes:—

A committee composed of the following gentlemen has been formed to raise funds for a suitable memorial to the late Dr. A. K. Dalal, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon Sir J. J. Hospital, whose untimely death has been a great loss to the institution and the medical profession:—

Lt.-Col. A F Hamilton, I M S., Dr. Y G Nadgir, Dr. S R Moolgaokar, Dr. S K Engineer, Dr. P M Desai, Dr. P T Patel, Dr. R N Ranina, Dr. Pranjiwan N. Mehta Dr. Mangaldas Mehta, Dr. P H Meisheri, Dr. Gulam Hussain Virji Patel, Dr. J L Desai, Dr. Gulabdas Suraya, Dr. C H Kantawala, Dr. B B Yodh, Dr. V R Khanolkar, Dr. J R Jagose, Dr. K G Bhandari, 3 students (to be nominated later).

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Secretary.

Major S. L. Bhatia, I M S., Secretary.

Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj Secretary and Treasurer.

It is hoped that Dr. Dalal's numerous colleagues, friends and students would like to contribute to the fund. All moneys may be sent directly to the Treasurer Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, 162 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to any one of the Secretaries, Major S. L. Bhatia, I M S., Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Dr. J. N. Mehta, Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st Jan. 1929.	28th Feb. 1929.
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries.	2,48,16	3,04,78
With the Imperial Bank of India	8,05,59	10,28,89
Total	10,53,75	13,33,67
	31st Mar. 1929.	**30th April 1929.**
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries.	3,55,99	2,34,69
With the Imperial Bank of India.	5,59,55	9,27,03
Total	9,15,54	11,61,72

TELEPHONE GIRL CASE

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN'S ARGUMENTS

Arguments were heard in the case, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, in which the accused Jiwanji Motiram Satam was charged with making indecent suggestions to Miss Herbert, an employee in the Bombay Telephone Co. over the 'phone.

Mr. Nariman argued that the accused was acting in conspiracy with a Mr. Rodrigues who had conversation with the complainant over the 'phone and had gone to the office to take out the girl for an immoral purpose. He further urged that the accused should be charged with having trespassed into the Telegraph office for the purpose of committing an offence or even annoyance to the complainant. The Court did not agree with the arguments advanced by Mr. Nariman and said that the burden of proving that the accused had knowledge of the conversation that passed between the complainant and the said Mr. Rodrigues rested on the prosecution and that there was no evidence to justify such an inference against the accused. Besides the accused in this case had not entered a private place and during day time at 5 p.m. The Court then adjourned the case to consider whether he should frame any charge for trespass againtt the accused.

EUROPEAN HAULED UP

—:o:—

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

At the Esplanade Police Courtt before Mr. H. P. H Dastur. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor appeared to prosecute the Graslund, a European with driving his two seater car No. 3372/Y on 15th May at 3 a.m. along Queen's Road from Colaba towards Opera House in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life and which resulted in grievous hurt (fracture of left leg) to one N. C. Ekborg and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 279 and 338 I. P. C.

The facts, as alleged, briefly stated were that the accused was driving along Queen's Road towards Royal Opera at some speed in a zig-zag manner and the complainant Gulamhussein Syed Mahomed was driving his car in the opposite direction and the accused in trying to overtake another vehicle in front of him collided with the complainant's car near the Hindu Cremation ground. The accused is an Assistant in the Swedish Watch Co. at Ballard Estate Witness N. E. Ekborg who was seated by the side of the accused received serious injury and is lying in the Hospital. The case therefore stands adjourned.

ARMY OF PATRIOTS

—:o:—

TO FIGHT NON-VIOLENT BATTLES

DR. HARDIKAR ON OBJECTS OF SEVA DAL

A very interesting and comprehensive lecture was delivered by Dr. Hardikar, explaining the aims, objects and the activities of the Hindustan Seva Dal movement. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood.

Dr. Hardikar in the course of his speech said that while the Scout movement was a non-political movement the Hindustan Seva Dal was political in character. It was political in so far as that it received help from the various Congress Committees and in return it supplied volunteers for Congress activities and also helped in many other ways.

It had threefold objects in view. The first was to bring all the various volunteer organisations under one central control.

The second was to train and drill the Indian youths so as to enable them to fight the battles of India. Though this training is a kind of military training, its object was not a warlike object for the battles are to be fought in a peaceful and non-violent way.

Its third object was to bring about an increase the physical culture efficiency of the young boys and girls. This was to be achieved by giving them regular exercise in the use of lathis, lezines and other physical exercises. Classes for this purpose are organised in the various districts. The youths are made to understand that they have to fight the political fight of India. India which is theirs first and last. Thus the Seva Dal evolves not only strong young boys and girls but also patriots. The 'akhadas' in various parts of the country are encouraged by the Seva Dal. Thus a strong national militia is to be creaed composing of young men of patriotic spirit.

FOREIGN PARALLELS.

Continuing, then Dr. Hardikar compared the Seva Dal with similar movement in various other countries. The Italian Balila movement had the same object in view, namely to improve the physical condition of young boys and girls and to inculcate in them the patriotic spirit. Mussolini was achieving this by making the physical training almost compulsory for every youth.

In Russia there is another such movement called the Pioneer movement. It also primarily sought to improve the physical condition. But it differed from the Italian inasmuch as that while the Italian movement only wants the youths to serve Italy, the Russian movements want to serve the world by strengthening the hands of the workers of the world. The Italian movement is provincial and the Russian universal.

Thus the Russian salute consisted in raising the five fingers of the hands, symbolising the service of the five continents. While the British Scout movement had a oath consisting of 3 parts, and patriotic in character, the Russian had only one oath and that too was also very simple. It runs thus:—I will do everything in my power for the workers of the world.

SCOUT MOVEMENT ATTACKED

Dr. Hardikar concluded by saying that the Scout movement was not really a world-wide and universal movement. No Indian scout received the same treatment at the world Jumboree as do the other European and Colonial Scouts. The training and instruction given in the Scout movement are also useless, because they are only useful to a maritime and war-like country like England. If India wanted a really active, efficient and useful youth organisation, it must create one of its own. And the Seva Dal was one such organisation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Lonron of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

FIRST TAUGHT GOSPEL OF INTERNATIONALISM

Buddha Jayanti in Bombay

SADHU VASWANI ON THE TEACHINGS OF THE GREAT MAN

In commemoration of the 2553rd birthday anniversary of Buddha, a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Buddha Society of Bombay at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening. Sadhu Vasvani presided. A beautiful idol of Buddha was placed on the dais amidst a bunch of lotus flowers.

BEST FITTED TO PRESIDE.

Mr. K. Natarajan in asking Sadhu Vasvani to preside over the occasion said Buddha by his teachings had held up to the admiration of not only Indians but the people of the world the pure and noble ideals underlying the highest truth of Indian spiritual and philosophical development. Sadhu Vasvani, he said, was pre-eminently suited to preside over the celebration of Buddha Jayanti not only because he was a student of Buddha's doctrines, but because he was also a student of burning social and national questions of the day. Although over 2,500 years had passed since the advent of Buddhism the speaker said, Buddha's teachings were becoming full of meaning and significance to the modern world and he had no doubt those teachings would tend to solve many of the problems of the day.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas said that the Buddha Society could not have made a better choice in the selection of the President of the meeting than Sadhu Vasvani.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REGRET.

The Secretary of the Society then read a message from Mr. M. R. Jayakar regretting his absence owing to his having been detained at the Hindu Law Conference.

The Secretary further went on to give a brief history of the Society which had completed its seventh year. The Society was founded in 1922 with the help and co-operation of public-spirited gentlemen like Dr. N. L. Nair and others With the object of (1) studying Buddhist literature and (2) create love and interest in the life of Lord Buddha and his noble teachings. The Society held annual celebrations of Buddha Jayanti and had secured the patronage of men like Mahatma Gandhi. The Society had on its roll about 100 members and its finances were sound thanks mainly due to Dr. Nair who incurred all recurring expenses. The Society however needed further funds to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to start an organisation for spreading the doctrines of Buddhism on missionary lines.

Mr. G. K. Nariman referred to research work carried on for the last several centuries to find out exactly what were the teachings of Lord Buddha. He wanted to touch upon only one aspect of his great teachings, namely, the doctrine of universal brotherhood. If this were to be truly understood by men, he said, most social and political inequities would disappear. Lord Buddha had rightly laid down that no man could claim superiority by birth over another.

Another speaker touched upon the great interest leading theosophists took in the teachings of Buddha.

SADHU VASVANI'S ADDRESS.

Sadhu Vasvani regretted that he could not deliver his speech in the vernaculars. He had not come there as some speakers described as a "Sadhu" but as a pilgrim, a wanderer after knowledge and truth. His address was inspired by the love for the great ideals for which the Buddha Society stood and reverence for the great man whose anniversary they were celebrating. Wherever he had been he always addressed the younger generation in whose hands he believed lay the shaping of the future destines of the country.

Speaking of the teachings of Buddha he was reminded of his visit some years back to Gaya, the great shrine of Buddha. The impressions he gathered at this shrine gave rich glimpses into the life and teachings of the great man. The speaker considered Buddha as a greater discoverer of human law than Newton. The law which he discovered, namely, Universal Brotherhood was mightier than the Law of Gravity or the Theory of Relativity. The speaker beautifully narrated a chapter from the life of Buddha when he obtained the vision of this great law of life while meditating under the shade of a tree.

BUDDHA AS A POET.

Buddha, continued the speaker, was a great poet. While the works of the three great English poets Shakespeare, Byron and Shelly breathed passion, the philosophy of Buddha spoke profound compassion. To the speaker Buddhism presented two great aspects, one of regeneration and the other of reconstruction. Buddhism was a movement of culture as it a movement of reconstruction, and both these aspects were associated with civilization. He said civilization as understood to-day was merely brutalization. True civilization implied a sense of value and preference to higher values than the lower values. Buddhism, he went on to argue, was essentially a movement of culture.

Proceeding, the speaker traced the remarkable spread of the doctrines of Buddha not only in the East but even in the West. He gave examples of great men of other countries like Tolstoy who were influenced by Lord Buddha's teaching. The spiritual head of the Hindus, Swamy Shankaracharya, had described Buddha as the master of Yogis.

NOT A GOSPEL OF PESSIMISM.

Buddhism was pessimism. Buddha had a great conception of beauty of life and art in Buddhist period had greatly developed as evidenced by paintings in the Ajanta Caves.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONALIST

Concluding the speaker said the greatest conception of Buddha was the building of not only the social and national life but the building international life.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting:—

"The public meeting calls upon the Government of Bombay to declare the Buddha Jayanti day as a holiday."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Members of the Reception Committee belonging to States and delegates are requested to note that according to the decision of the Reception Committee 25 members are to be elected on the Subjects Committee by each from the Northern, Western and Southern Indian States. 25 more members will be nominated by the President making up a total of 100.

Those desirious of offering themselves as candidates for the Subjects Committee are requested to get the forms of candidature from the office of the Conference or from volunteers at the gate of the Royal Opera House tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. and return it duly filled up to the President before 4 p.m. on the same day. Only those who conform themselves to this procedure will be entitled to be accepted as candidates for election by the electorates concerned.

RECEPTION TO MR. CHINTAMANI

Sjt. Chintamani starts from Allahabad by the Jubbulpore Mail and reaches Kalyan at 8-42 a.m. to-day (Friday). An influential deputation of the Reception Committee will wait upon him at Kalyan.

The President and the party will start by 9-25 a.m. local train from Kalyan and will reach Ghatkopar at 10-11 a.m. The citizens of Ghatkopar headed by Sjt. Hirachand Desai, President of the local Municipality will receive the honoured guest at the Ghatkopar station with befitting ceremony.

The same local train will reach Matunga at 10-25 a.m. where the local citizens headed by Sjt. Veljee L. Napoo and Sjt. Shivdas Chamsey will honour the President-elect.

The party from Ghatkopar and Matunga will join the President-elect in the same train and will reach Boribunder at 10-45 a.m.

The volunteers will present a guard of honour to Sjt. Chintamani at Bori Bunder after the garlanding by various institutions is over.

The volunteers of the Conference will start at 7-30 a.m. in the morning from its office in the Asoka Building, Princess Street, in a procession and move in the city reaching Bori Bunder in good time to receive the President's party.

P. & T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, informs this Association that instructions have been issued to Station Masters, Bandra, and beyond to indent for return tickets for stations on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

FINAL M. S. B. B. EXAMINATIONS

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

M.B.,B.S., (NEW REGULATIONS), PART, I.

PASS.

S D Adhyapak; R B Arni; J Braganza; D R Chaubal; K Chitale; H B Crasto; P V Deshmukh; T M De Sousa; J A Dhruva; M A Dikshit; Y M Donde; S N Dravid; R P Dwivedi; A Fernandes; N G Gadekar; M K Gadgil; V R Gadgil; D A Gagrat; G D Galwankar; D V Gandhi; K V Chatalia; J N Kamat; S N Katrak; D V Kotasthane; M M Kothari; R B Kotwal; A A Kulkarni; K R Kulkarni; V G Kulkarni; **S V Mahajan**; V S Majmudar S Mazarello; **J Melton**; F H Menezes; T R Mistry; B N Modi; J I C Morais; R Morea; G K Mukhopadhyay; R I Munim; R D Muzumdar; M J Noor; **H N Oonwalla**; M A Pai; D S Parebure; C S Patel; P N Patel; M A Prabhu; J M Purandare; G A Rao; G A Rasal; S T Rodda; R K Satija; D A Shaikh; B Shrivastava; V G Sule; N R Suvarna; M N Talpade; B N Trilokekar; **M K Trilokekar**; J D Vohra; B S Wagle.

M.B.,B.S., (PART II), (NEW REGULATIONS.)

SECOND CLASS.

G N Ahmadi; A B B B B-V R da Costa; H D Dastoor; B N Doctor; J P Kabre; S T Kelkar; T Krishnamachary, R B Mehta, K G Nadkar; **J C Pereira**; S Rodrigues; M N Shah; B K Sheorey; A R Trivedi.

PASS.

A M Z Abbasi; S D Bilimoria; **S K Kore**; F Lobo; M G Patwardhan; P M Sangani.

M.B., B.S., (OLD REGULATIONS).

SECOND-CLASS.

H S Kunwar; Y R Mulay; R J Patadia; W N Satpute; N A Vaidya; B X Do Rego; R S Shah; N D Taraporvala; O P Bansil; G K Gupte; S R Nair; P N Patil; N C Vaswani.

PAASS.

N G Chitale; S W Gulgule; H G Lakdawala; V V Patwardhan; S H Thakar; **M Bond**; N G Desai; P J Engineer; C N Gami; S G Kher; J B Mazmudar; S B Patwardhan; F S Pavri; G G Ranjit; C G Jani; K K Bhave; C C Daru; S P Deshpande; V C C F J Faria; J D Ferreira; P P Hazari; J P Joseph; B B Kattimani; Y G Khandekar; V S Kshirsagar; S B Lele; V G R Pande; H N Randeria; M U Shaikh; E Shellim; R M Sheth; S N Deodhar; **A N Faria**; J J Masani; G S Nagarkar; S S Savant; P M Southey; P F D'Souza; J F Guerra.

PART EXAMINATION.

PASSED IN PART I AND TWO SUBJECTS OF PART II.—No. 66.

PASSED IN PART II AND THREE SUBJECTS OF PART I.—Nos. 8; 28; 30; 48; 51; 61; 70; 80; 82.

PASSED IN PART I.—Nos. 1; 10; 35.

PASSED IN PART II.—Nos. 6; 11; 12; 14; 21; 26; 27; 35; 44; 46; 47; 49; 55; 59; 62; 68; 71; 76; 77; 136, 146; 149.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 23.

Previous Closing Rate	18.62
To-day's Opening Rate	18.53, 18.52
Difference	—.09, —.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.65
Difference	plus .03

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 23.

Previous Closing Rate	9.95
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	9.79
Difference	—.16

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 23.

Silver Ready	24	11	0
Lower	0	4	0
Silver Forward	24	11	0
Lower	0	4	0

Tone of market:—Silver Market decreased by Hindustan and China sellers.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 23.

1st Settlement	56	11	0
2nd Settlement	56	9	0
3rd Settlement	56	7	0

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(1) PRINCESS STREET, Bombay 2.
(2) DADYSETH AGIARY LANE, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
(3) KASHMIR SALES DEPOT, Govind Bldg., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1929.

Task Before the A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

The All-India Congress Committee, which meets in this city to-day has some important and tough problems to tackle and it is much to be wished that their proper consideration will not be prejudiced by any minor issues. Easily the most important and most urgent problem is the boycott of foreign cloth. The boycott was solemnly proclaimed by the Calcutta Congress as the most effective sanction behind the National Demand formulated by the National Convention and endorsed by the Congress. The boycott is certainly the most potent weapon for hastening Swaraj and this view is shared by most if not all political parties in the country. But what has been the progress of the boycott these four months? The latest bulletin issued by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee shows that the progress is just enough to strengthen one's faith in the boycott and to encourage more vigorous efforts in the future. Yet we cannot help regretting that the progress is nothing like what it should have been, considering the mighty interests staked on it. We have heard precious little of organised intensive propaganda. No attempt whatsoever has still been made either by the mill-owners or political leaders to come to an understanding about joint boycott propaganda. In short the boycott is much less in evidence than it was in 1921 or even during the days of the anti-Partition agitation a generation ago.

ORGANISATION OF BOYCOTT.

What are the causes of this sad state of things? It is the first duty of the All-India Congress Committee to answer the question and to adopt proper measures to make the boycott the mighty reality it needs to be. For ourselves we think that far too much attention is given to the Council debates, to the Council gossip, speculations and tactics and to what big officials say or think of us. The whole mentality of the people has changed since 1921 when Congressmen thought more of their work among the masses than of anything else. The A. I. C. C. can and should do something to revive that mentality. Secondly, the organisation of the foreign cloth boycott leaves much to be desired. It is conducted and controlled too exclusively by Congressmen, though the boycott needs to be as wide as the nation. We would endorse the suggestion made in many quarters that the boycott should be regulated by special all-parties' Boycott or Swadeshi Leagues of members who pledge themselves to abjure foreign cloth altogether. There should also be similar Khadi Leagues, whose terms of membership should be less stringent than those of the All-India Spinners' Association. Leagues of both types should be helped in every possible way by the Congress and the Spinners' Association. In these or other ways the A. I. C. C. will do well to reorganise the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar.

THE COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

The next thing that the A. I. C. C. must consider is the completion of the communal settlement. The negotiations at the National Convention with the Muslims and the Sikhs ended somewhat abruptly. In the regrettable absence of any other body authorised by the Convention to resume the negotiations, the responsibility to take up the task falls naturally on the Congress, which brought the Convention itself into existence. The responsibility is the greater because the Madras Congress had actually arrived at a fair settlement with the All-India Muslim League. In our own view the Nehru scheme of adjusting the communal claims is an improvement on the Madras settlement. But in view of the demands made by the Muslim League as well as the existence of dissatisfaction among a large section of Muslims, it is the duty of Congressmen to give a lead by suggesting modifications in the Nehru scheme that would satisfy the League. Though we would not at this stage go into the details of this ticklish subject we would earnestly plead with the A. I. C. C. for a dispassionate reconsideration of the claim made by Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Muslim League at the Convention for one-third representation of the Muslims in the Central Legislature. It is needless to add that the negotiations with the Sikhs too should be resumed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The question of the ensuing Council elections will force itself on the attention of the A. I. C. C., which will have to consider how far and in what way the Congress should co-operate with other Progressive parties so as to ensure the return of the maximum possible number of Councillors to support the National Demand as embodied in the Nehru Report. The Congress cannot afford to brush aside this question because in most provinces it needs the support of other Nationalist Councillors to exercise effective influence on Government. At the same time the Congress Party will have to be specially on its guard not to compromise its own policy in any way in its eagerness to make common cause with fellow-Nationalists. The Congress will need its own Elections Boards to run its own candidates, solemnly pledged to carry out the mandate of the Congress at any time given, and also Joint Boards to assist other Nationalist candidates, pledged unequivocally to the boycott of the Simon Commission and to support the National Demand. The sweeping success of the Swarajists in the Bengal elections must have sufficiently impressed Government with the people's determination to continue to resist both the bureaucracy and its creature, the Commission. Hence the reported decision of the Viceroy to extend the life of the present Assembly by a year. The Viceroy knows that the Assembly cannot even dangle the bait of Ministerships before Congressmen and that he cannot by any means prevent the inrush of boycotters into the Assembly at a general election. If the report turns out to be true, it would be one more demonstration of the bureaucracy's unscrupulousness in nullifying the Reforms and of the futility of the Councils as a weapon against it.

NO RETREAT.

That leads us to the question of office which the Tamil Nadu has forced upon the A. I. C. C. That question by itself need not take up much time. Short shrift is what it deserves. We are glad to note that, following on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the Keral Congress Committee and a number of Madras M. L. C.'s from Andhra have strongly condemned the new move. The Tamil Nadu leaders have now suggested two alternative resolutions, one in favour of acceptance of office and the other urging that "the country should launch on a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience including the boycott of the Legislatures and the next election for enforcing the National Demand." The A. I. C. C., however, will not be either frightened or dragooned into acceptance of office. If the choice must be made between the two resolutions, the second, with all its hazards, is infinitely better than the first. But there are more than two alternatives. The first resolution must be first rejected unconditionally. The second cannot be accepted immediately in view of a solemn ultimatum given to Government. But surely, if we cannot take ten strides forward immediately we need not take twenty backward. It is sufficient, for the present, to bolt the door against a retreat. For the rest, a vigorous boycott of foreign cloth and the execution of the other items of the Congress programme are a necessary preparation for the campaign of non-co-operation.

No Half Measures

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The Associated Press announces that the Bombay adjunct of the Simon Commission, the Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council which co-operated with the Simon Team, has given that body extremely divided counsel. That harmonious and convenient kind of co-operation which Sir John Simon expected from the Provincial Committees has not been given to him, at least in the case of this Presidency. Dr. Ambedkar, whose educational attainments and practical political experience made him easily the most important member of this packed Committee, as he rightly describes it, has submitted a minority report which is, on the whole, nationalist in outlook while the majority report signed by six of his colleagues loses in value because three of the six signatories append to it separate dissenting minutes. While the conclusions of the majority report, with its recommendation that communal electorates should continue and its amazing hostility to the national demand that provincial autonomy must be conceded everywhere in India, are such as the bureaucracy will gladly welcome. Dr. Ambedkar wisely insists on the grant of complete provincial autonomy, on the rejection of the fantastic proposal for the establishment of a second chamber and the abolition of communal electorates. But it must be pointed out that no half-measures will satisfy a people, anxious to secure full-fledged Swaraj and mere tinkering with the constitutional machinery will never allay political discontent.

Enlarge the Scheme

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The Bombay Improvement Trust at their Tuesday's meeting sanctioned a scheme under which they propose to advance money for house-building to middle class inhabitants of Bombay, persons of moderate means who are anxious to build their own houses, but are unable to do so because of financial difficulties. Loans are to be advanced in instalments and only after 35 per cent. of the cost has been met by the tenant. The scheme will be welcomed by middle class house-builders, though we think the percentage of actual previous outlay by the tenant demanded by the Trust is too high. But what is urgently necessary to secure housing relief in Bombay is that bodies like the Trust and the Corporation should show a wider outlook in their measures for the provision of housing facilities. The poorer classes like the mill-operatives and the lower-paid artisans are entitled to enjoy such facilities and we do not see why schemes should not be promoted to advance them moderate loans to build and own dwellings of a type which their modest financial resources can afford. If they have a choice in their structure, these workmen's houses will certainly not assume the prison-like appearance of those horrors in concrete, the Development Chawls.

Waiting for Wonders

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Indians are unceasingly warned by their British mentors that they are unfit for self-government because they have not yet developed that sense of political responsibility which Britain has acquired through the "travail of generations". The mud-slinging now proceeding in Britain on electoral platforms, the wealth of abuse hurled by one candidate against another and the copious promises made by opportunists to win over votes are a curious commentary upon this alleged possession of political reponsibility. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a frenzied oratorical outburst remarked to a Burnley audience: "You will see wonderful things as a result of this election. One thing I am sure of is the return of a Labour Government." A Labour Government with Mr. MacDonald at its head may very likely be in office as a result of the general election, thanks largely to the political decrepitude which has seized the Tory Party and to the utter inability of the Lloyd-George-Samuel-Reading group which controls the Liberal Party and its funds to provide an attractive electoral programme. But India at least need not expect "wonders" for herself as a result of Mr. MacDonald's return to Downing Street. The Labour Imperialists so far as India is concerned are as determined to keep her in political and economic bondage as the Tory and the Liberal Imperialists. It is likely that the advent of the woman voter in Britain and the entry of a possibly larger number of men and women from Labour ranks into Westminster may provoke discussion in Parliament of India's grievances, but unless Indians make Herculean efforts to win Swaraj by their own efforts, there is no hope of its being bestowed upon them by an alien agency.

THE KARNATAK CONFERENCES AND THEIR CRITICS.

—:o:—

TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

(By B. N. DATAR).

The unique success that has attended the holding of the various Conferences at Belgaum during the last week has furnished an occasion to some of the detractors of the Karnatak movement to paint the new movement in as black a colour as possible. False, incomplete and one-sided reports have been supplied to the press and we are told in all seriousness that the Conferences were held here as a counter-movement against the forthcoming Marathi Literary Conference, and that the sponsors of the Kanarese movement have been actuated by unholy motives of tabooing the Marathi people and of jeopardising their peaceful existence in Karnatak. A small and trivial incident—by no means uncommon in these days—has been caught hold of, magnified and held forth as an indication of Kanarese intolerance and rowdyism. Relying upon these reports, some of the Bombay papers have gone the length of discountenancing the movement for unification of Karnatak itself. It is, therefore, rendered necessary to place the real facts before the public.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The new movement in Karnatak is not based upon hatred or intolerance of Marathi or other people or languages. The cultural and administrative unification of all the Kanarese tracts in India, and the attainment by the Kanarese language of its rightful place in Karnatak as the principal language of the province, are the two main objects underlying the Karnatak movement. No attempt has ever been made by any responsible public man in Karnatak to deny full rights of free speech or citizenship to any person speaking any language in Karnatak. On the other hand, the Marathi people have been desirous of and clamouring for a perpetuation of a state of affairs under which Marathi alone has been bostered up as the predominant language in which the public movements are to be mainly—if not wholly—carried on. It may be admitted that the Kanarese people are not prepared to concede such sweeping rights to Marathi in public activities. It is also likely that the disproportionate influence of Marathi language may wane as a result of the Karnatak movement. Marathi may and will be allowed to, continue as the language of an intelligent minority, and may be nursed or fostered on that footing. It cannot be allowed to usurp the place of the predominant language at Belgaum or elsewhere in Karnatak. If this position is honestly accepted as it ought to be, there will be an end of all trouble and conflict. It is a libel to charge Kanarese people with the design that they want Marathi people to remain in Karnatak on sufferance. No such view is entertained in any responsible quarters. On the other hand, pamphlets and articles have been published in Marathi and English also to the effect that due rights of linguistic minorities in Karnatak will be fully and completely safeguarded when it will be formed into a separate administrative unit.

THE BELGAUM CONFERENCES.

The last years' sessions of most of the conferences that met here this year were held at Dharwar and invitations were extended to these conferences at a time when the holding of the Marathi Literary Conference in Belgaum had not probably even been fixed upon. The only conference that was recently invited was the Literary Conference. Last year it met at Gulburga in Nizam's Dominions, when invitations had been received both from Belgaum and Sholapur. Friends in Sholapur were not in a position this year to convene the conference. Belgaum, therefore, had to hold the Literary Conference here along with other conferences. There is, therefore, no force in the suggestion that the Conferences were held solely to checkmate the Marathi Conference. Besides if the Kanarese people were minded to oppose the holding of the Marathi Conference only, they could surely have done it more effectively by spending their labours in the direction of organizing a huge demonstration of protest against the Marathi conference than in the direction of the more difficult task of arranging so many conferences and exhibitions.

UNIQUE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The unique success that attended the conferences could not have been possible had every worker not been

(Continued con page 9)

EXPLOITING THE INDIAN PRINCES

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BUTLER COMMITTEE'S MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION

(BY DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMCHANDRA RAO.)

II.*

The most mischievous part of the Report is the emphasis on what Sir Sydney Low calls the basic fact of Indian politics. "There are two Indias: one is the India of the British provinces, the other the India of the protected States." Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues refer to the existence of the two Indias as if it is a new discovery that they have made and the attempt made to keep these two parts of India as far apart as possible and to isolate the States from British India is obvious. The basic fact of the situation in India is not so much the existence of the two administrative systems as the identity of interests between the people of British India and the people of Indian States. The people of both the Indias are already held together by immemorial ties and by a fundamental unity of thought and culture and race and civilisation and they have the same social and economic problems. The National movement in British India is having its repercussions in the Indian States and the people of the Indian States have a desire to take their legitimate part in an all-India polity. These are really the fundamentals of the situation which the Committtee has ignored.

RETARDING INDIA'S PROGRESS.

For some time the British Imperialists the Tory politicians and the British official and commercial classes in India and England have been exploiting the Indian Princes with a view to retard the National movement in India and the Butler Committee's Report has now come to their rescue. The Committee was appointed to report on the existing relations between the States and the Paramount Power, and not to suggest what should be done with the Princes in the eventuality of a new Dominion Constitution for British India. It went out of its way, without giving an opportunity to the people of British India and the States who are vitally interested in the problem to express its strong opinion that "in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes the latter should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature." I need not refer to the true constitutional position which was been so often discussed, nor to assert that the Indian Princes should have no voice in the matter. The Indian States Committee were apparently anxious not so much to improve the existing position of the Princes *vis-a-vis* the Paramount Power and the Political Department, as to prevent future developments in the Indian Constitution by the inclusion of the Indian States therein.

REACTIONARIES GRATIFIED.

This opinion of the Committee accords with the wi-

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first article appeared on 23rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

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The Only Way Out.

General Primo de Rivera, the Dictator of Spain, has found to his cost that his ukase against the dissemination of learning would have ricocheted against his autocratic rule like a boomerang. The students and their teachers, enraged at the closing of the Universities, would have been able to persuade that large mass of immobile but discontented public opinion which undoubtedly exists against the Spanish dictatorship, to get out of its lethargy and support active steps to secure a return to constitutionalism. In the French Press it has been recently freely indicated that King Alphonso is only too anxious to seize a favourable opportunity to throw off the yoke of the Dictator. The Spanish intellectuals are emboldened by this knowledge in their agitation against De Rivera and the re-opening of the Universities is a feeble attempt on his part to conciliate them.

Anti-Child-Marriage Leagues.

It is understood that the Punjab University is inviting the opinion of the high schools of the province whether it is desirable to exclude married students below the age of eighteen from the Matriculation and the School Leaving Certificate examinations. The University's zeal for marriage is admirable, but the particular remedy it contemplates does not seem to be quite fair or feasible. Most children married before the age of eighteen are the dupes of their parents and should not be too severely punished for the sins of their elders. Besides, enforcing the proposed rule against girls would be an unmerited blow to women's higher education, which is one of the best forces making for social reform in general. A workable remedy is to refuse public scholarships to boys and girls married under the ages of 20 and 16 years respectively. If the University is not content with this mild ban on child marriages, it may, with the aid of the local Youth Leagues, help in starting anti-child marriage leagues in schools and colleges persuading students and their parents to sign pledges that they would in no way be parties to the marriage of a girl under sixteen or a boy under twenty years of age.

Hindustani Seva Dal.

The report of the Hindustani Seva Dal for the first four months of the year 1929, shows very commendable work done by the Dal. During the last six or seven years this institution has done much to popularise training for volunteers, to promote physical culture and to help the Congress in its various activities. Of the many branches of the Dal one of the best is the Bangalore Dal which, we find, has a solid strength of over two hundred trained men. Much of the success of the whole organisation is due to the tireless energy and enthusiasm of its General Secretary, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who has devoted himself heart and soul to the mission of training national volunteers. With more help and co-operation from the Congress organisations, he could show a great deal more progress. We do not know what precisely are the relations between the Dal and the Congress. But we think the time has come or the Dal to be definitely under the regulation and control of the Congress.

Indian States Register.

With the growing interest of the public in the affairs of the Indian States, the literature on the States is also steadily increasing. One of the latest publications is the "Indian States Register and Directory", edited by Mr. A. N. Sudarisanam of Madras. It is an annual publication recording the important discussions and events of the past year and containing such general information about the States as is likely to be of interest to Indians in general and to the people of the States in particular. The present book contains an appreciative foreword by Sir P. Sivaswami Aiyar, who thinks that the publication of the book is both timely and useful, as it would help the reader to form an independent and impartial opinion on the various constitutional problems that are now at issue. The book contains about 650 pages and is indeed a mine of useful information about the States. The most important section is that which deals in about 200 pages with the Constitution and Administration of all the principal States. It also contains those portions of the Nehru Report which deal with the States, the State People's Memorandum to the Butler Committee, the resolutions passed at various States People's Conference, the speeches of the Viceroy and several Princes at various State Banquets, and a vast mass of other helpful information. It is an excellent Year Book and should be in the hands of everyone interested in the problems of Indian States.

CARRYING CAUTION TO ABSURDITY

Govt. Intervention In Reform Measures

EUROPEAN JUDGES AS INTERPRETERS OF HINDU LAW TEXT

Mr. N. C. Kelkar on Need of Research Work

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Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association's Conference in the course of his speech said.

I may turn to state very briefly the objects of this conference. In the first place we wish to secure for this association a permanent footing. And this cannot be secured unless we frame a regular constitution and rules and regulations for its working and given the association the form and the status of co-operation by getting it registered under Act 1861, along with those rules and regulations. Funds and property will soon have to be provided and collected for the work of the association and there must be office bearers legally empowered to hold and deal with them. Basis must also be laid for the co-ordinated work of organisation and propaganda of the aims and objects of the association and practical work carried out to further the same from time to time. All this can be best done in a general conference only, like this rather than in a joint meeting of only enlisted members; and I am glad to find that the response to our invitations has been fairly satisfactory. We want for our association the help and sympathy of the laymen interested in the operation of the Hindu Law and thus representating the Hindu society in general, as well as the lawyers and the judicial officers who are actively engaged in administereing that law

CASES UNDER NATIVE RULE.

Research, I have said, would be the primary and legitimate function of this Association. But it must be remembered that research is always a two-edged weapon. It has a constructive as well as a destructive edge to its blade. Under native rule, local or family custom so effectively governed the decision of contested issues in Hindu Law, that the original texts were rarely, if ever, brought under discussion, and the Grama-Panchayat failed to assert itself, the judicial officer possessed almost inappealable powers. The local Shastri boss was an autocrat, and if he brought into requisition any original texts, there was nobody to contest their use, propriety or interpretation.

EUROPEAN JUDGES MISLED BY PANDITS.

Under British Government, European judges were installed as the chief judicial functionaries but had to be necessarily assisted by Pandits appointed to advise them on points of Hindu Law and usage, and instances are on record of the Pandits having misled the judges in interpreting Hindu Law Texts, mainly because they possessed an uncritical psychology and lacked the knowledge of historical methods.

CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS.

In a later period the Pandits were removed. But the isolation of the foreign judges was aggravated by their own ignorance of the original Sanskrit texts or the rules of Mimansa interpretation, and they were only puzzled by the conflicting interpretations put upon identical texts by ingeneous lawyers on both sides. No doubt there were a few English translations of certain accepted authorities. But as Mr. Golapchandra Sarkar Shastri has pointed out in his treaties on Hindu Law, translators of "Vivad Chintamani" and "Smriti Chandrika" had done their work in a most imperfect and incorrect manner.

UNENVIABLE POSITION OF JUDGES.

Many of us know by first hand or second hand knowledge, how European Dist. Judges or even High Court Judges find themselves flurred or sold by their ignorance or vanity, when hey proceed to dabble with original Sanskrit texts, and we owe to the honesty of one judicial committee of the Privy Council, that the higher judicial tribunal has acknowledged the possibility of its being naturally disposed to adopt, in deciding cases of Hindu Law, views which accorded only with their own feelings and associations, and *praesumptiones hominis* altogether opposed to the Hindu view. This is what the Privy Council has observed in Rangama V/s Acchama.

"It is quite impossible for us to feel any confidence in our opinion upon a subject like this, when that opinion is founded upon authorities, to which we have access only through translations, and when the doctrines themselves and the reasons by which they are supported or impugned are drawn from the religious traditions, ancient usages and more modern habits of the Hindus, with which we cannot be familiar."

CARRIED CAUTION TO ABSURDITY.

It is needless, therefore, to point out what great havoc must have been caused in the correct administration of the Hindu Law by the British Law Courts as now generally constituted. The question, therefore, arises how is this havoc to be remedied, if not through legislative measures, either forced upon or accepted by Government, by public opinion or by bills introduced by private members of competent legislative bodies. The intervention of the Legislatures may well appear like a tyranny, when a gratuitous uncalled for or recklessly mischievous measure, dealing with Hindu Law may be put before the public eye. But this intervention is bound to be regarded as a Godsend or a blessing, when it is a matter of correcting harmful mistakes of the Privy Council in administering the Hindu Law—the mistakes which so far have changed the whole aspect of the original Hindu Law in many matters. But to put positive and unmitigated ban upon the intervention of the Legislatures in such matters, would be riding caution to absurdity or death.

GOVT. INTERVENTIONS.

But here, again, we are confronted with a difficulty, that like a citation before a Law Court, the intervention of the Legislature, if accepted for one purpose, must at least be open for use by any other person even with fundamentally different notions. The reasons being that the legislative bodies, if admitted to be representative for political purposes, must also be, if not equally, representative for the purpose of social legislation. The conditions, under which even some of us agitated against the Age of Consent Bill of 1891, have now changed. We naturally resented Government intervention, when there was not a single independent popular voice to be heard in the Legislative Council. But when the Legislative Assembly, for instance, consists of a majority of elected members, and among them almost a fair representation of the Hindu population, it would be too hazardous to say, that such a body ought not to take cognizance of any measure of social reform or a measure affecting the Hindu Law. Not that I am not aware of the improvements that may still be suggested in the constitution of the Legislative Assembly for this purpose, or in the manner of dealing with measures affecting social custom or usuage or religious observances of any community, when they come for discussion or decision before the Legislative Assembly. But on the other hand, it would be too anachronistic or out of time to say, that the Legislative Assembly even as now constituted is absolutely incompetent to deal with the measures affecting Hindu Law and custom.

NEED FOR READJUSTMENT OF POSITIONS.

We are now living in somewhat prosaic and mundane conditions, and we must accept the situation as it is only to make the best of it. These observations of mine made for the purpose of seeking the intervention of Law for reviving the true spirit of Hindu Law, as embodied in the original Sanskrit texts, but misinterpreted by the British Law Courts, should, I suppose, equally apply to the case of the so-called reform of the Hindu Law. We should rather be too uncharitable, if we put summarily an *ex cathedra* over the proposal of reconstruction or refitting or remaking of positions in Hindu Law. Under the odious category of social mischief, for just as research into the texts of Hindu Law, in the light of old conditions of society reveal certain incompatibilities with their correct interpretation according to Mimansa rules, so also does a calm and considerate view of even the correct principles of the old Hindu Law bound to reveal certain incompatibilities with the legitimate or unavoidable advance which the society may have made since the time the old Law was enacted. There is, therefore, bound to be a call for readjustment of positions in Hindu Law, even when the correct spirit of the old Hindu Law Texts is properly understood, in order that harmony should be established as far as may be between the Hindu Law and the actual life of the Hindu society.

A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE.

One of the cardinal principles of the Hindu Law is to accept the superiority of established custom, and the highest compliment paid even to the Smritis is that they are an accurate code, record or digest of the then accepted customs and usages. Therefore, while it would be a large order upon nature if we accept a succession of new Smriti writers for every social generation, it would also be a large order on nature on the other side, to expect that the Hindu Law, hundreds or thousands of years old would be quite enough or suitable for all succeeding generations, present and future, and that the accumulated momentum of altered custom and usage would be permanently pent up and hermetically sealed for ever. In every progressive civilised nation, research had always doubly effected, firstly, to put ancient things in clear light and correct perspective, and secondly, to suggest ideas of reconstruction and reform along with legitimate revival. And I have no doubt that the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association would be regarded as correctly functioning if it kept both these ends in view.

THE DEAD SEA CONCESSION

A White Paper has been issued giving the names of the financial supporters of Mr. Novomeysky and Major J. Tulloch, to whom the concession for the extraction of salts from the Dead Sea has been granted. The supporters are:—

Messrs. Basil Montgomery and Company, London;

Messrs. C. Tennant, Sons, and Company, Limited, London;

Messrs. Parling and Company, Limited, London;

Mr. Leslie Urquhart (Chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company, Limited, London);

The Jewish Colonial Trust, Limited, London;

The Palestine Economic Corporation, New York.

"It is understood," the White Paper adds, "that the Earl of Lytton will be the chairman of the company that will be formed to operate the concession, and that directors of some of the firms mentioned above will be on the board of directors of that company.

"It is also understood that it is the intention of Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomeysky, in agreement with their financial supporters, that the articles of association of the company should contain a provision to the effect that the chairman of the company should be a British subject, and that British subjects, or British subjects and Palestinian citizens together, should form the majority of the board of directors of the company."—"Near East."

YOUTH PARLIAMENT AT KHAR

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Budding Senators have an Exciting Time

The Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference enacted a "Mock Parliament" during the course of its Sessions on Monday afternoon at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, Khar. The Parliament aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst the Conference delegates and drowned the House in plaudits of laughter when "the Party Leaders in the Mock Parliament" indulged in the grossest political abuse and courted the worst strictures from the mouth of the Speaker.

After the oath of allegiance to the Republic was taken by all the members, including those from the European Group, the House began to discuss an urgent resolution that "All British goods be strictly prohibited entrance in the territories of the Republic of India." The Socialist Party was in power and the Socialist Prime Minister remained neutral with his group. At one time the Party leaders came to blows and the Grand-Marshall of the Assembly taking the law in his own hands was about to eject them.

IN THE ROLE OF SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Rajah, the Speaker of the Parliament, with all gravity and dignity a savouring Srijut Vithalbhai Patel, addressed the House on the numerous problems which faced the Republic of India was now faced. He congratulated the Senators, amongst whom two lady-Senators were prominently observed, on the victory they had won in securing for India.

Senator Shimoga, the Leader of the Nationalist Party was called upon by Speaker Rajah to move his resolution. The Speaker declared that now that India had won her Independence, they must devise all means by which they could effectively combat the economic penetration of the Britishers in their country. Senator Shimoga was indulging in a long-winded harangue and was seen facing and addressing the crowd outside, instead of addressing the chair.

SENATOR ALWA AND OUTRAGE ON CONVENTION.

Thereupon Sentaor Joachim Alwa, the "Leader of the European Group," drew the attention of the Speaker to the "outrage of an important Parliamentary Convention by the Leader of the Nationalist Party." Senator Shimoga grew wild and fumed with fury but the Speaker gave his ruling in favour of Senator Alwa and chided the erratic member.

Senator Shimoga declared that India having won her political freedom, economic freedom must also follow and quoted the late Deshbandhu Das.

"Das died in 1925. We are now in the year 20-25. Why quote him now," shouted out Senator Alwa, whereupon the Leader of the Nationalists realising the staleness of his antiquated quotation, quietly withdrew it amidst loud laughter and amazement. Senator Shimoga said that the teeming millions of India were starving and appealed to his fellow-Senators to forbid the importation of all kinds of British goods.

Senator Joachim Alwa, the Leader of the European Group and Champion of vested interests, said that Senator Shimoga in "his fanaticism and most detestable spirit of intolerance" (shouts of order! Order! Sit down! were now heard) "had advocated a spiteful and sectarian measure against his British brethren." The Leader of the European Party pathetically said, "We, British gave you freedom when you were wallowing in utter darkness and gracefully went out before you Indians, could drive us out, without our bag and baggage; and now you are repaying us, with retaliatory measures for having spread enlightenment unto you and given you the benefits of civilised rule." (Shouts of oh! oh!).

Senator Alva speaking further on the resolution before the Parliament said that Indians were now adopting aggressive nationalism and raising tariff walls, which would inevitably lead to wars. Senator Alva declared that the Internationalism which Senator Shimoga advocated was masquerading under the guise of Nationalism. In conclusion, Senator Alwa contrasted the "barbaric and shapeless costume the dhotee, topee, buttoned coat, etc., that Senator Shimoga wore with the fine crease of the part, collar, tie and shoes of the Britisher." and exhorted "his Indian friends to imitate his British brethren in their fine mode of dress, instead of fanatically sticking up to their ancient graceless and crude style of dress."

Senator Samarth, the Leader of the Socialist Party and the Prime Minister of Republican India, giving his party's views on the question expressed his neutrality and was of opinion that India having won its political liberty, there was now no need to adopt aggressive economic measures.

Several other speakers followed and took part in the exciting debate. Senator Lester Hutchinson kept neutral and made no contribution to the debate, despite the eagerness of the Senators to hear him, as he abided by the neutrality assured by his Leader, the Socialist Prime Minister.

HIS CROCODILE TEARS.

Senator Shemoga in winding up the debate retorted to Senator Alva by stating amidst deafening cheers, "Nobody would be deluded by the crocodile tears that Senator Alva has shed on behalf of his countrymen and we do not care to accept the hand of friendship that he is offering us on behalf of Britain. We are prepared to wipe out the tears he is shedding for us with our handkerchiefs."

When the division was taken by the Speaker, the "noes" had it and the resolution was declared to be lost; but when poll was demanded the resolution was found to have been carried with an overwhelming majority. At this state Senator Alva and Shimoga were seen to be fighting and their party-men also freely joined in the skirmish. The Speaker had a hard time to separate the wrangling members. The Marshall of the Assembly drove away the fighting crowd of Senators. Even the two lady-Senators, Miss Bhesania and Mrs. Nambiar, who had vehemently joined the opposite sides in the division lobby seemed to be drawn into the fray. Everybody was delighted and fine tributes were paid to the "Mock Parliament."

SALES OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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PLEA FOR CONTROLLING FOREIGN COMPANIES' OPERATIONS

The Bombay Shareholders' Association has sent a representation to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce on the subject of the sale of shares and debentures of foreign companies. It complains that highly objectionable methods are being employed by some foreign companies in pushing sales of their shares and debentures in this country. In support of this complaint it cites a case recently decided by Mr. Justice Mirza of the Bombay High Court, in which it was found that a foreign company had employed a large number of sub-agents all over the country for the purpose of selling its debentures. The Judge held that the defendant in the suit had justified his statement that the bonds which the company were attempting to sell were worthless to their knowledge and characterised the system as a scandal.

LAW UNSATISFACTORY.

The Association points out that these practices are possible owing to the unsatisfactory state of the law. Under sections 92 and 93 of the Indian Companies' Act, it says, companies registered in India are required to file with the Registrar their prospectuses advertisements or other invitations offering for sale to the public shares and debentures and to state therein various particulars relating to their formation, etc.; there is, however, nothing in the Act which throws a corresponding obligation on foreign companies in that behalf. There appears to be a marked tendency on the part of foreign companies to establish places of business in British India in large numbers and it is feared that a number of such companies under the present state of law are likely to practise share and debenture-hawking operations.

AMENDMENT OF COMPANIES ACT.

It is urged that in the best interests of the investing public, operations of foreign companies with regard to sales of their shares and debentures should be brought under proper control without further delay. It is then suggested to so amend section 277 of the Act as to bring the foreign companies into line with the Indian companies in the matter of sale of shares and debentures. Under section 277 (3) of the Act the filing of a balance sheet of a foreign company is confined to its principal place of business only. This is insufficient. If a foreign company has established its principal place of business, say, in Madras, and has another place of business, say, in Rawalpindi, it is evidently difficult for a person dealing with the Company at Rawalpindi to ascertain the position of the company as appearnig from its balance sheet filed with the Registrar at Madras. It is therefore urged that in amending the section it should be made compulsory for these foreign companies to file copies of their balance-sheets in each Presidency where they happen to have a place or places of business.

LIBERATE THE WOMAN

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Mahatmaji on the Duty of Congressmen

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, the well-known social worker of Madras, has written a long letter based on one of my Andhra speeches from which I take the following interesting extract:

"Your observations on the urgent need for reforms and for a healthy change in the daily habits of our people, during your journey from Bezwada to Guntur, have appealed to me very much indeed.

"I may humbly submit that I as a medical woman fully concur with you. But will you kindly permit me to say that if education is really going to bring in its train social reform, better sanitation, and improved public health, it is going to achieve this result only through the education of our women?

"Under the present social system, don't you think that very few women are given sufficient opportunities for education, full development of body and mind, and self-expression?

"Dont't you think that their very individuality is being recklessly crushed under the burden of customs and conventions?

"Does not early marriage strike at the root of all development—physical, intellectual, and even spiritual?

"Do not the pangs of child-wives and child-mothers, and the unmitigated sorrows of our widows and deserted wives demand an immediate remedy?

"Is the Hindu society justified in tolerating or conniving at a custom that in the name of religion condemns innocent young girls to a life of degradation and vice?

"Don't you think that as the result of social tyranny, Indian women, with a few exceptions, have lost the spirit of strength and courage, the power of independent thinking and initiative, which actuated the women of ancient India, such as Maitreyi, Gargi, and Savitri, and even to-day actuate a large number of our own women belonging to the liberal creeds like the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophy, which is only Hinduism freed of all its meaningless customs, rites and rituals?

WHAT THE CONGRESSMEN MUST DO.

"Should not the members of the Nationalist Party, we mean the Congress, burn with a desire and enthusiasm to find an immediate remedy for all these social evils, the source of our national weakness and the cause of our present degradation, or at least educate the masses to liberate their women from the servile bondage to which they are subject, that they may develop to their full physical, mental moral and spiritual height, so that they may set an example of courage and wisdom, and above all that they may as wives and mothers rightly and truly fulfil the sacred task of training, guiding, and forming the daily habits and character of the future administrators of India?

"If the members of the Congress believe that freedom is the birthright of every nation and individual, and if they are determined to achieve that at any cost, should they not first liberate their women from the evil customs and conventions that restrict their all-round healthy growth, which remedy lies in their own hands?

"Our poets, saints, and sages have sung in the same tune. Swami Vivekananda has said, 'That country and that nation, which do not respect women, have never become great nor will ever be in future. The principal reason why your race is so much degraded is that you had no respect for these living images of Shakti. If you do not raise the women who are the living embodiments of the Divine Mother, don't think that you have any other way to rise.'

"The late Subrahmanya Bharati, the gifted Tamil poet, has echoed the same idea.

"So, would you kindly in your tour advise our men to follow the right and the surest way to attain freedom?"

OVERHAUL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Dr. Muthulakshmi has a perfect right to expect Congressmen to shoulder this responsibility. Many Congressmen are doing great work in this direction, individually as also corporately. The root of the evil however lies far deeper than would appear on superficial observation. It is not the education merely of women that is at fault. It is the whole of our educational system that is rotten. Again it is not this custom or that which needs condemnation, it is the inertia which refuses to move even in the face of an admitted evil that needs to be removed. And lastly the condemnation is true only of the middle class, the town dwellers, i.e., barely 15 per cent. of the vast millions of India. The masses living in the villages have no child marriage, no prohibition against widow re-marriage. It is true that they have other evils which impede their growth. Inertia is common to both. What is however necessary is to overhaul the educational system and to devise one in terms of the masses. No system will be even passable that does not lay stress on adult education equally with that of children. Moreover no system will touch even the fringe of the question that does not give the vernaculars their natural place of supremacy. This work can only be done through the existing educated class such as it is. Before therefore reform on a large scale takes place, the mentality of the educated class has to undergo transformation. And may I suggest to Dr. Muthulakshmi that the few educated women we have in India will have to descend from their western heights and come down to India's plains. Men are undoubtedly to blame for their neglect, nay their ill use of women, and they have to do adequate penance, but those women who have shed superstition and have become conscious of the wrong have to do the constructive work of reform. This question of liberation of women, liberation of India, removal of untouchability, amelioration of the economic condition of the masses and the like resolve themselves into penetration into the villages, reconstruction or rather reformation of the village life.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO. LTD

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The 54th annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New East India Press Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the registered office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Seth Lalji Naranji presiding. The meeting adopted the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th September 1928. During the year of the report, the Company made a profit of Rs. 31,458. A dividend at Rs. 50 per share on 348 shares was declared at the meeting. Two of the directors, Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Karsondas Thakersey Rowjee who retired from the Board by rotation were re-elected.

A MODEL PICTURE ON TRUE FRIENDSHIP AT CAPITOL

—:o:—

"The Flesh and the Devil" is a thrilling picture crowded with love, intrigue and disaster, which is being shown for the last time at the Capitol to-day. John Gilbert, of the "Cossack" fame is the hero of the drama, splendidly assisted by Greta Garbo and Lars Hanson. Love, divorce and paradoximal friendship—all play their part in a tragedy that ultimately ends in a happy manner. The ineffaceable love of friends despite the most terrible and trying circumstances finally asserts itself through the sacrifice of the common object of contention. Friends who have sworn love unto death come in conflict owing to their unwholesome race for an unclean prize and as good fortune would have it the supreme test of friendship manifests itself. Friends who would delight in seeing other friends wrangle and finally reconcile should not let this rare occasion provided at the Capitol pass away without having an unfailing glimpse of "The Flesh And The Devil."

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

—:o:—

LEGAL ISSUES FRAMED

LAHORE, May 22.

At to-day's hearing of the suit for damages brought by Mr. Pearey Mohan, Assistant Editor, "Tribune" against (1) the Secreary of State for India, (2) Mr. Scott, late Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, (3) Mr. Kartar Singh, probationary Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, arising out of alleged arrest, detention and search of Mr. Pearey Mohan on the day the Simon Commission arrived in Lahore, Sub-Judge ruled that the Government Advocate was entitled to appear on behalf of defendants two and three, police officers, under instructions of Government even without authority from the defendants themselves. The Court then framed preliminary legal issues: (1) Whether the suit is barred by limitation in case of defendants (2) and (3), (2) whether the suit is bad for misjoinder of defendents and causes of action, (3) whether notice to secretary of state and defendant three was sufficient and whether the plaint discloses cause of action against the Secretary of State. Arguments will be heard on these issues on June 8.—A. P.

Will the Congress Flag be Lowered?

(Continued from page 1.)

younger man to be in charge and I accepted it only provisionally. What with the Assembly work and my Province work, I have not been able to spare time to tour round India and do the League's work. Work in my Province requires me more and more and my health prevents me from making frequent All-India tours.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and some other members of the League differ from me on the recent Tamil Nadu Congress Committee resolutions passed and reaffirmed. I am bound to stand by my Province. In my turn I differ from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other friends on the Congress Working Committee's resolution putting forward the All-Parties' Constitution as the constitution for the country before it was accepted by the Government and adopted by the Congress as contemplated by the Calcutta Congress resolution.

I RESIGN.

I differ also from other friends in their views as to running the elections on that Constitution and not upon the Calcutta Congress resolution, which latter means Independence from next year. "Liberty" of Calcutta suggests that I should retire and give place to more robust souls. I am only too glad to do so.

Differences of opinion between me and my friends make it desirable that I should retire from your League. I propose to do what I can for the Independence ideology by founding an institution in my province for that purpose and working for Independence on my own lines. I shall cooperate with you whenever needed by you and whenever I agree with you. I resign accordingly.—A. P.

Madras Leaders' "Volte Face"

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee that open to-day at the Congress House, promises to be extraordinarily lively owing to the change of front in the Congress policy suggested by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. The members of the A.I.C.C. from all parts of the country are pouring in and it is expected that the attendance will be larger than usual.

Sjt. Shrinivasa Iyengar arrived on Thursday morning by the Madras Mail with a big contingent of the Madras members, a majority of whom are for the "New orientation of the Congress policy" as Mr. S. Satyamurti chooses to call it. A good number of members from Andhra and Kerala arrived yesterday by the Madras Mail. Bengal Members are expected to arrive to-day by the afternoon train.

PANDIT MOTILAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning with a few members of the A.I.C.C. from U.P. He was received at Victoria terminus by his son, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and the representatives of the B.P.C.C. He is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Panditji evaded giving his views on the new policy adopted by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. In a non-committal way, he remarked that he had come to gather the views of his colleagues on the subject and he was not in a position to say anything on the matter unless he had consulted his friends.

The Tamil Nadu Congress leaders led by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar were among the first to arrival ...y in connection with to-morrow's ...g of the All-India Congress ...tee have decided on their plan ...paign. They intend to move ...tive resolutions which will before the A.I.C.C. the question ...f the change of policy proposed ...e Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. The resolutions run:—

...he A.I.C.C. resolves (A) that next elections to the Legislatures ...uld be run by Provincial Boards ...erever possible and desirable provided only that the major political parties in each provincle agree.

1. To the All Parties' Constitution as the minimum National Demand.

2. To the complete and unambiguous boycott of the Simon Commission in all the further stages of its work, and

3. To non-acceptance of any kind of office in the Assemby or in the Councils until the National Demand is conceded or

(B) in the alternative. If the major political parties in the Province do not agree to the above, that there should be full provincial autonomy to the Provincial Congress Committees to run the elections and carry onn council work subject to the constructive programme of the Congress."

Failing this resolution they intend to move:—

"The A.I.C.C. having considered the political situation in India, is of the opinion that in the terms of the resolution of the Calcutta Congress, the All Parties Constitution should be treated as having been rejected earlier than 31st December 1929, on the following among other grounds.—

1. The campaign of repression undertaken by the Government especially against the labour and youth movements in the country.

2. The snub administered publicly by the Viceroy to President Patel in the Assembly.

3. The enactment of the Trade Disputes Act.

4. The issuing of the Public Safety Ordinance by the Viceroy.

5. The general inclination of all the political parties in Great Britain to accept the Simon Commission's report as the last word on India's political future as revealed in their speeches and

6. The position of the Government of India as stated in the Assembly at the March meeting towards the National Demand, and, therefore, resolves that the country should lauch on a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience including the boycott of the Legislatures and the next election for enforcing the National Demand."—A. P.

TAMIL NADU 'VOLTE FACE'

—:o:—

ANDHRA CALLS IT A SURRENDER

BOMBAY, May 23.

"What is the general attitude towards the stand taken by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee?" is the enquiry made by the Free Press Representative. Enquiries showed that there may be said to be three distinct schools of thought.

WANTED DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

One school of thought represented by the Andhra Congressmen and their way of thinking holds that the new move is tantamount to a surrender of the principles for which Congress has stood all along and that the All-India Congress Committee should assert its authority and denounce the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and take disciplinary action if the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee still persist in their view.

"IN RIGHT DIRECTION."

The other school of thought holds that the decision of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is in the right direction as the Government and the anti-national parties have all along taken advantage of the self-denying ordinances of the Congress Council parties. They further think that while Congressmen should concentrate on bringing the Government by legislatures to a deadlock, they should, where it is impossible, have freedom to capture the offices, so that they may put their position in the Councils to the best use possible. Under no circumstances should anti-national parties be given an easy walk-over to places of power and position to the detriment of national work and parties. This view is said to be held in Maharashtra and the Central Provinces. According to this view, however, such a decision must be an All-India one and not by one province alone.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

It is pointed out that if this is logically worked out, it would result either in the Congress giving up mass movements and campaigns of Direct Action or the Council Party recognising that it cannot follow its policy and at the same time remain in leadership of the Congress organisation with its commitments to mass action. It is said that there must be both these movements side by side but they must be distinctly and separately organised with clear-cut co-ordination. No clear-cut plans are, however, forthcoming showing how this bifurcation of funitions is possible.

VERY PREMATURE!

Another school of thought holds that the question is very prematurely mooted. The basic principle involved in the non-acceptance of office, it is contended, is that the Congress and the country will not work Dyarchy. So one of the questions calling for a decision is whether, under the reformed constitution, Dyarchy should be retained or can be retained or not. Many of the Provincial Governments have themselves admitted that Dyarchy as a system has proved a failure and must be replaced by Provincial Autonomy. But certain other Provincial Governments have contended that Dyarchy can still be retained for a further period of years. This view has been put forward strongly by the Bengal Government and the Congress Party in Bengal have been able to face a dissolution of the Legislative Council and to ensure that no Ministry shall function even under the reconstituted Council. In the above circumstances, the decision of the Tamil Nadu Congressmen, if ratified by the All-India Congress Committee, it is said, will amount to its giving fresh life to Dyarchy and withdrawing from the position taken by the Nehru Report and supported by the Congress that nothing less than Dominion Status and that granted in this year will be acceptable.

NOT TIME YET.

This school of thought therefore holds that this question must not be discussed at all at this juncture and that all efforts must be concentrated on preparing the country for Direct Action if the demands of the Nehru Report are not granted.

In due course when the reformed constitution comes into being, this view holds, the Congress will have to decide once again as to whether it should work the reforms or wreck the reforms as a step towards Swaraj. And that would be the appropriate occasion for Congressmen of the way thinking of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to formulate their proposals.

No-changers, it is believed, will take no part in this controversy. They will be led by Mahatma Gandhi who will, it is said try to bring about an understanding, failing which he will remain neutral.—Free Press.

DR. M. A. ANSARI.

Who can be trusted upon to use his influence to bring the "rebel" elements back to the fold.

COMPROMISE MOVE AGAIN?

—:o:—

LEADERS ANXIOUS TO AVOID SPLIT

BOMBAY, May 23.

Leaders and delegates are pouring into Bombay from all centres, by different trains. Among the arrivals hitherto are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Sjts. Rajagopalachariar, Jamnalal Bajaj, Rajendraprasad, Gangadhr Rao Deshpande, Srinivasa Aiyangar, Konda Venkatappayya, Satyamurti, Venkataramana Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Sankerlal Banker, Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Kandaswami Chetty, and others.

BENGAL DELEGATES' ABSENCE

Bengal delegates are not expected to attend the All-India Congress Committee Meeting, owing to preoccupations in connection with the General Elections in Bengal. It is, however, expected that Bengal will send at least one spokesman to represent the views of Bengal on questions coming before the All-India Congress Committee.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE AND MR. IYENGAR.

There are a series of engagements to-day at which leaders and their followers will have opportunities of exchanging views and deciding on the attitude to be taken at the open meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The morning began with a meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, at Mahatmaji's residence. As soon as it is over, there will be a meeting of the Congress Working Committee. And in the afternoon, the Council of the Independence League meets to consider its plan of action. It is likely that the Council will also consider the attitude taken by its President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, on the question of acceptance of office.

CHIEF TOPIC OF DISCUSSION.

The chief topic of discussion is the action of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, in demanding freedom of action for the Congress Council Party within the Council in the new elections. While strong views are held on both sides, there are adequate indications that there is a desire to avoid any cleavage in the Congress ranks. Informal conversations are taking place towards that end.—Free Press.

"SAK'S" ELECTION FUND

—:o:—

A PARSI SOLICITOR'S DONATION

£ 800 CABLED-BALANCE £ 200 URGENTLY REQUIRED

Last night I received the following cable from Shapurji Saklatvala:—

"Thanks Received £50 Monday, also £100 from Madras Provincial Congress Committee, whereas Bombay Provincial Congress Committee giving unnecessary, unwise publicity through Reuter to mischievous message British Press. Out of 1700 candidates over 1400 derive expenses from outside sources. We all feel deeply grateful for the assistance already given. Trust result will justify.

SHAPURJI.

The cable is dated the 16th inst. and is delivered after six days—thanks to the vigilance of the Telegraphic Department of this benign Government.

But this writer had, so to say, a telepathic knowledge of "Sak's" cable, and so he had cabled the following message to Sak the night previous:—

"Apply Merchantile Bank fifty pounds. Anglo India's jubilation short-lived. Nehru Iyengar Ansari's telegraphic support already published. Bombay remitted Pounds 600. Madras 100, Nehru 100. Total £800. Wish success."

"Jame Jamashed"—has launched a virulent attack at Dear old SAK, ridiculing the appeal of thed undersigned In response to this, £50 were cabled to SAK yesterday. Editor of the "Jame Jamashed" will be further upset when he reads these lines:—that a Parsi solicitor, has sent Rs. 500 from the Himalayan heights, and that Doctor Ansari of Delhi has donated Rs. 140. Small donations are coming in £800 are already sent and £200 more are urgently required.

My countrymen! send your donations early.

B. F. BHARUCHA.
63, Pedder Road,
Bombay, May 23.

ATTRACTIVE PRODUCTION.

—:o:—

The beautifully illustrated volume issued by the "Japan Advertiser" on the occasion of the "Enthronement of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Emperor of Japan" is an index to the deep and reverent regard, in which the Japanese people hold their Royal House. We are sure the supplement will have a large number of readers not only in the Land of the Rising Sun but also in foreign countries. It is a mine of information about the picturesque ceremonies connected with the accession of a Ruler of Japan to the throne and the accounts of the Court Festivals and the Harvest Rites connected with the ceremonies, copiously illustrated as they are make pleasant and interesting reading.

"CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am surprised to see the challenges in your paper regarding Spiritualism. The critics do not seem to have tried to get first-hand information or experience about the subject. I may state for the information of your readers that I have sat several times with Mr. Rishi and also independently of him and am thoroughly convinced about the truth of spirit-communication.

This is not a subject which can be proved or demonstrated in a public place like a theatrical show, and it is idle to expect any man to do so.—Yours, etc.,

VISHWESHWAR DAYAL GUPTA.
May 20.

What the People Say

—:o:—

SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the report of the Suburban Youth Conference which has appeared in your to-day's issue, I desire to draw your attention that the report on the "Independence Resolution" is rather incomplete and, therefore, misleading.

One of the amendments to original resolution wanted the deletion of the expression "all possible means" and substituting "legitimate and peaceful" in its place. The amendment no doubt was voted down by a majority, but before the original resolution was put to vote, the President interpreted that the expression "all possible" meant "all possible non-violent" means. It was only on the strength of this explanation and interpretation of the President, that the original resolution was carried practically unanimously; even those who had moved the amendment voted for the resolution as distinctly interpreted by the President.

I hope, you will please publish this letter so as to give no opportunity to the movers of the amendment to complain against your report.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI,
Chairman, Reception Committee,
Suburban Youth Conference.
Laxmi Nagar,
Khar, May 22.

DELAYS IN POLICE COURTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I should feel highly obliged if you will be good enough to find space for the following in the columns of your well-esteemed paper.

Those who are concerned with the administration of justice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay, popularly called the Police Courts, must have been struck with the inordinate delays which occur there in the disposal of cases at present. A trifling case of an insult, assault or hurt or a similar summons case takes several months to be disposed of and it is adjourned for a number of times before it reaches a hearing. Ordinary summons cases which hardly take half an hour to be finished require several months before our Courts find that half an hour for them. It is an every day experience of a Police Court lawyer to keep waiting for the whole day for a case and be told in the evening that the case is adjourned to another day, a month or so after, for want of time. And consider, Sir, the colossal waste of time of the parties to the case and witnesses who have simply to keep waiting in the Court-house for the whole day. This they have to do not once or twice, but several times before their case is taken up and decided. This feature of the Bombay Police Courts has come to stay and the daily boards of Magistrates are nearly, if ever, finished on that day. Often, almost the whole day is taken up in Police cases and very little time remains for summons cases and other work.

The result is that administration of criminal justice in Bombay has become very slow and, therefore, very uncertain.

This puts premium on the criminal mentality of an average offender who is sure, in nine cases out of ten, that he will be let off with a mild admonition or with an undertaking not to molest or on account of absence of a wearied complainant for some unavoidable reasons on any one of a series of adjournments. A case of an insult, assault or hurt reaches a first hearing at times, several months after the alleged incident, when even the last trace of injury has been healed up or disappeared, when evidence in the case is either frittered away or lost, and when witnesses are either dead or gone away.

The situation has become almost abnormal and in view of the increasing work in these Courts it is not possible to relieve it with the present strength of the Presidency Magistrates in the City of Bombay. Sooner or later Government will have to face the problem and to set it right and therefore in the interest of the litigant public and cheap and expeditious administration of justice in the city, it is urgently necessary to tackle the problem without any further delay. Government's usual reply is financial stringency and want of funds to add to the present strength of the Presidency Magistrates. While admitting this difficulty it cannot be said that it is insurmountable. Looking to the congestion of normal work at present the strength of the Presidency Magistrates will have to be increased at least by two as, in order to cope with the increasing volume of work, there must be eight instead of six Magistrates, as at present. If it is not possible to find funds for the two additional appointments, it may be suggested that Government should consider the feasibility of appointing two Magistrates with second class powers with a pay of Rs. 500 per month each instead of Rs. 1,000 as at present. By this arrangement, within the cost of one Magistrate Government can provide for two Magistrates and thus relieve the congestion. There will be plenty of work for these 2nd class Magistrates to keep them busy, and such work when transferred to them will, to a great extent, relieve the overflowing daily boards of Presidency Magistrates who will thus be left with sufficient time to ensure effective and expeditious disposal of work.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. DHOLAKIA,
Advocate.

VALUE OF THE SURYA NAMASCAR EXERCISE

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We have been of late drawing the attention of the public to the importance and necessity of physical exercise in general and of Surya Namaskars in particular, showing how we have ourselves been greatly benefited by the Namaskar exercise, as described in our book.

Now we shall place before the appreciative public the experiences of others, who by this Namaskar exercise alone have been able to drive away ailments and diseases, which defied medical treatment, and to regain normal health an energy.

The following is the experience of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, M. A., of Hubli.

"Having decided to give a trial to Surya Namaskars I came to Aundh from Hubli and put myself in the hands of an expert in Surya Namaskars, who is also a great enthusiast in matters of physical culture, for being trained in the several movements, that make up the Namaskar exercise. I took my first lesson on the 18th October 1928 and it required 4 or 5 days for me to learn the movements. I was doing only half a dozen Namaskars daily as my body was stiff and the various muscles were put to a considerable strain in doing even such a small number of Namaskars. But gradually they appeared easier to do and in a few days I could complete 12 Namaskars almost according to the rules laaid down. I could increase about 6 Namaskars every half week or so. To my great surprise, on the 17th day of my training, I could do 50 Namaskars without being particularly fatigued or feeling out of breath. This I consider to be a great merit of the Pranava, Bija Mantras and Vedic hymns (to be recited while doing the Namaskars) which are so graduated that the period of rest (due to having to recite the Mantras, etc.) goes on lengthening as the Namaskars go on increasing in number. If the length of the mantras for the first 12 Namaskars be supposed to be 1 unit, the length of the Mantras for the next 6 Namaskars is 2 ...tras for the next 3 Namaskars, it is 4 units and for the next 3, it is 12 units; so that you feel quite fresh by the time you have finished the 1st cycle of 24 or 25 Namaskars.

I can assure all those who may be thinking of taking this Namaskar exercise that it is easy to learn and quite safe as it does not put any undue strain or do any injury to any muscles or organs of the body. To do the movements exactly according to the rules prescribed would involve such a strain, but the beginner is not expected to aim so high; it is better for him to attain perfection in course of time as he makes progress. In fact, some of the positions are so hard that they can only be done perfectly after months of practice.

Even with the little practice I have had I am beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the exercise. The extra fat on my abdomen is growing thinner and my chest seems to be expanding. The constipative tendency, which had so far appeared natural and inseparable from me, seems within control and, on the whole, I am feeling more buoyant and energetic.

This exercise seems to have the most invigorating effects on the abdominal muscles and on the spine, which it stretches and compresses to a sufficient degree. The strength and elasticity of the spine is a very important factor in the general well-being of the whole body and the maintenance of perfect health. The Namaskar exercise satisfactorily fulfils the principle enunciated in the following statement of Bernarr Macfadden:—

"If you feel that you do not have time to exercise any other part of the body, at least exercise the paine. It will yield you the greatest dividend for the time invested. I believe it is always well to exercise other parts of the body also in order to have a balanced development, but some people cannot be convinced that they have time to exercise the entire body and for these I say:—"Exercise the spine."

—Strengthening the Spine" pp. 116, 117.

From this it follows that the Namaskar exercise (to be taken until one perspires freely) is the indispensable minimum for every person of either sex, young or old. It is a special boon to those who have passed or are about to pass the 40th milestone on life's pathway and in whom deterioration of health in various forms may be making its appearance.

G. K. GOKHALE,
Superintendent,
New English School, Hubli,
Dharwar District.

Aundh Nov. 8. 1928.
Mahableshwar, 20th May, 1929.

B. S. PANT.
Chief of Aundh.

"Surya Namaskars" in English, 2nd Edition, improved and enlarged, with chart. Thirty eight illustrations. Pages v+175.

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Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

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Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

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Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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Thomas Wilkinson

MANMAD BOMB CASE

—:o:—

Railway Employees Give Evidence

NASIK, May 22.

The hearing of the Manmad Bomb Explosion Case in which Harendra Chabdev Bhattacharya and Manmohan Bireshwar Gupta are tried by Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, Sessions Judge, Nasik, under sections 4(A) and 6 of the Explosive Substance Act and section 128 of the Railway Act and sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act read with section 109 of the Indian Penal Code. Examination of prosecution witnesses which began yesterday was continued to-day. Six witnesses were examined to-day. Mr. Alloway, Inspector of Explosives, Bombay, said that his duty was to examine magazines and explosive articles and look after licenses for them. On October 9 he examined two damaged bogie carriages of the Down Allahabad train which were full of smell from dynamites and sulphate chlorides. In his opinion such havoc must have been caused by not only bombs, but also some dynamite. He added that as manufacture of dynamite required extraordinary skill it must have been brought from somewhere. The next witness Navalchandra, a brass shop-keeper at Benares deposed he had given a lantern to the first accused 18 months ago. He had known both the accused for the last 5 years.

Cross-examined by accused No. 1 Navalchandra said he did ask Harendra to return the lantern.

BENARES PRIEST'S EVIDENCE.

Krishna Chandra Chakravarti a priest at Benares, the third witness, said that he had given a railway lantern to Navalchandra, the previous witness. He added that the lantern belonged to Ganguli, a station master on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mahawirprasad, a crewman at Benares Cantonment, deposed that on October 5 he examined the tickets of two passengers bound from Benares to Bombay and he had charged them excess for excess luggage.

HOW HE COULD IDENTIFY ACCUSED.

Asked by the court whether he could identify any of the passengers, he identified accused N. 1 as one of the two. From the photo of the late Markandeya witness identified him as the second passenger. He added they carried one nailed wooden box and attache case and both articles were charged excess rates by him. Asked how he managed to remember their faces when in his duty he came across so many faces every day he said that that was the only case in his duty for three months when he was obliged to have a hot discussion regarding excess charge and he therefore fully remembered them.

PARCEL CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was Murlidhar Misra, a parcel clerk on duty at Allahabad. He deposed his duty was to look after the parcels and the left luggage. While on duty Markandeya and Harendra Bhattacharya, accused No. 1 handed him a wooden box and an attache and took receipt for them under the name Harihar Nath. They did not return till he was on duty. He identified accused No. 1 and from a photo of Markandeya he identified the latter as the person who accompanied Harendra.

The last witness, another parcel clerk at Allahabad, who resumed duty after Misra, the previous witness, on the day in question, said he handed the left luggage to the two passengers after he got indemnity bond signed from them as they said they lost the receipt.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

EARCH FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 22.

The Intelligence Department of the City Police visited Hindi Prachar Office, Triplicane, last evening and demanded the delivery of the copies of Sunderlal's book "Bhrati me Angrazi Raj" in their possession for confiscation. The Hindi Prachar authorities said the two volumes in their possession had been lent out for reading and the same will be handed to the police this evening.—Free Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

TNE KARNATAK CONFERENCE AND THEIR CRITICS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

actuated by a desire to elevate the position of Karnatak and the Kanarese language. Such success or enthusiasm can hardly come out of negative or merely oppositionist schemes. The conferences were singularly happy in their presidents. Every one of them invoked nothing short of reverence from the audience and the workers. Every meeting was attended by huge and eager crowds who always behaved with exemplary patience and enthusiasm. Delegates had come in large numbers from every nook and corner of Karnatak and every one that attended the conference was satisfied that Karnatak's regeneration consisted in unification, and in the development of Kanarese language. Choice specimens of the hidden treasures of Karnatak in art, language, architecture and sculpture were laid bare before an expectant crowd and the solemn and heart-touching scenes that one witnessed at the Poets' conferences, when pieces after pieces of choice poems of modern poets were being recited, can hardly be forgotten. People from all parts of Belgaum district where Marathi influence is still predominant had mustered strong at the conferences. This was a clear index that Belgaum was and is a pre eminently Kanarese district though Kanarese influence was till now subconscious or suppressed. The huge popularity of the Conferences gives a lie direct to the sedulously fostered notion that Belgaum is at least culturally—if not territorially—a Marathi district.

MARATHI CONFERENCE CONTROVERSY.

It would thus be seen that the holding of these conferences had nothing to do with the demonstration of opposition to the Marathi. Literary Conference. It must, however, be admitted that rightly or wrongly there is keen opposition to the holding of the said conference here throughout Karnatak. All the Kanarese papers have expressed themselves against it. Leaders of balanced views like Sjt. Divakar and Kowjalgi who cannot be suspected of partisanship hold strong views against it. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has publicly declared that the holding of the Conference in the teeth of universal opposition is inopportune and inexpedient. The fear of encroachment on the part of the Marathi people, which is responsible for the Kanarese opposition is neither "misleading" nor "unfounded" because even now some of the responsible leaders in Maharashtra like Sjt. J. S. Karandikar co-editor of "Kesari," in season and out of season include Belgaum District in their definition of Maharashtra. The pernicious Greater-Maharashtra-Theory (Brihan-Maharashtra) has further added to the opposition. All this is keenly resented in Karnatak. The opposition to the Conference is not opposition to Marathi language or people. It is due to the fact that advantage may be taken subsequently to deduce from the holding of the Marathi conferences there that Belgaum is a Marathi territory.

THE INTERRUPTION-INCIDENT.

Some of the responsible leaders in Karnatak wanted to end the controversy by availing themselves of the opportunity afforded to them by the holding of the Karnatak conferences in Belgaum. It may also be noted that the Kanarese people have been more anxious to end the impasse than the Marathi friends. People like Messrs. Belvi and Gangadharrao who wield considerable influence over Marathi people were to be authorized to induce the Marathi Literary Conference to pass resolutions to the effect that Belgaum was an integral part of Karnatak, that all public activities in Karnatak should be carried on in Kanarese unless where impossible and that Marathi people in Belgaum district should learn Kanarese with a view to their ultimate assimilation with Kanarese people in Karnatak. If these views are accepted by the Marathi Conference the whole trouble would end immediately. There is a school of thought in Karnatak which nurtures some—probably unfounded—misunstandings about Sjt. Gangadharrao's attitude towards the Kanarese movement. Unfortunately a few persons were carried away by their prejudices against him and shouted him down when he rose to move the resolution. Some of these oppositionists supported their indefensible interruption by the view that it was for Marathi people to pass such resolutions and not for Kanarese people to suggest them or request them to be passed. Immediately after this unfortunate interruption, speakers after speakers rose and condemned the action a resolution to that effect was also passed. As the house was in a heated mood it was not thought advisable to press the resolution and it is left to the good sense of the Marathi people to pass resolutions to the above effect and placate Karnatak. Cries of 'shame' or 'sit down' are not unusual even in Parliaments. They ought to be ignored. Sufficient amends were also made by the conferences the next day when Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande was heard without the least disturbance. The success of the conferences cannot be marred by this small incident which should not be bolstered up as an index of Kanarese rowdyism.

AN INACCURATE REPORT.

Some of the detractors of the Kanarese movement pounced upon this incident and have sent wrong and alarming reports to the press. In one paper it is stated that Mr. Belvi M.L.A. withdrew from the conference. This is absolutely false. No merchant remained aloof from the Merchants' Conference as reported by a correspondent. Mr. Belvi, on the other hand persuaded other leaders to ignore the incident altogether and did on no account slacken his zeal in the conferences to the last moment. These correspondents had not courtesy or charity enough to report complete amicable settlement that was effected the next day when some of the members of the Working Committee went out of their way to placate even the alarmist section.

It would be seen from the foregoing lines, that our critics have very little scope for picking holes in the Karnatak movement in general and the Belgaum conferences in particular, and for prejudicing the minds of he public there against false and alarming reports. The Karnatak movement has come to stay. The huge success and the popularity of the conferences have made it clear that the mantram of Karnatak unification (as well as that of the development of Kanarese language) has reached the masses, and any attempt to belittle or ridicule it is foredoomed to failure. The Kanarese people want to avoid bitterness or bad blood in fostering their movement. They seek no injustice or tyranny to Marathi language or people. The Marathi people in Karnatak are themselves likely to benefit by the unification movement. Is it therefore too much to expect them to fall in with the movement and join hands with Kanarese people for the regeneration of Karnatak as a whole?

BANGALORE SEDITION CASE

ORDERS RESERVED FOR MONDAY

BANGALORE CITY, May 22.

In the Bangalore Sedition case today, Mr. C. Seshachar, Special Prosecutor, argued the case on behalf of the prosecution, submitting that the trend of the articles was meant to create hatred, contempt and disaffection towards the Mysore Government. Counsel characterised Satyagraha foolish to get grievances redressed.

Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar, defence counsel, contended the articles could not be construed seditious. Mysore sedition law required the creation of disaffection against both His Highness' Government and the British Government. The accused dealt only with Mysore Administration. Further, there was no Government established by law in Mysore State. Hence, there could be no sedition at all in Mysore. Lastly, accused wrote against the system and the personnel of the Administration and not against the Government as such.

Orders were reserved for the 27th instant.—Free Press.

A WELCOME MOVE

—:o:—

EDUCATION OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

TRIVANDRUM, May 22.

The Government has directed that the experiment be made in two districts in the first instance of supplying clothes free to poor children belonging to the depressed classes to improve attendance in rural schools.—Free Press.

SEVERE SPELL OF HEAT WAVE

—:o:—

SEVERAL CASES OF HEAT STROKE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Calcutta experienced at noon today a severe spell of heat wave, when several cases of heat stroke were reported.—Free Press.

MADRAS PANDITS' PARISHAD

—:o:—

DISCUSSES QUESTION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

MADRAS, May 22.

Pandit Malaviya attended the Pandits' Parishad organised by the Madras District Pandit Parishad at the Hindu High School, Triplicane, to-day. The questions discussed related to the removal of untouchability, temple entry and the age of marriage of girls. The proceedings were conducted in Sanskrit. Pandit Malaviya leaves for Bombay to-night. —A. P.

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THE BEETLE.	Richard Marsh.
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THE SHULAMITE.	Alice & Claude Askew.
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT.	Ethel M. Dell.
THE COAST OF FOLLY.	Coningsby Dawson.
PRISONERS OF HOPE.	Cosmo Hamilton.
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.	Ethel M. Dell.
THE BLUE BUNGALOW.	William Le Queux.
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE.	Ethel M. Dell.
THE ROCKS OF WALPRE.	Ethel M. Dell.
CHARLES REX.	Ethel M. Dell.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

EXPLOITING THE INDIAN PRINCES

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(Continued from page 6).

shes and sentiments of the enemies of India's freedom, who do not want India to attain the status of a self-governing Dominion. The "Daily Mail", the "Daily News" the "Morning Post" and other Tory papers are delighted at the prospect of utilishing the Indian States against the Nationalist aspirations of India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer sees in the Report a fitting instrument for keeping the British Indian politician in his proper place. It is therefore only natural that this part of the Report should have been received with great jubilation by British interests both in this country and in England who wish to maintain their dominant position in India. The true position is, perhaps, that indicated by the "Manchester Guardian". It says: "No lawyer can deny us the right to say to the Princes who entered into certain engagements with us because of our position as rulers of British India. The time is coming when we must hand over the rule of British India to its inhabitants. We give you notice now, so that you may make new engagements with our successors. We will help you as far as we can to get fair terms but your future must depend chiefly on your success in securing the good-will of your subjects." The Indian Princes will do well to follow this advice. Moreover, the Princes are not the only persons concerned in the matter. As has been admitted by the Maharaja of Bikaner the word "States" in the terms of reference includes the people of the States. The people of the States have definitely expressed their view already in this matter and they certainly would like to come into the future government of India and the Indian States People's Conference adopted that resolution expressing for constitutional relations with British India. If the Princes create any difficulties in the matter they will certainly be disowned by their own people.

PARAMOUNT POWER AND THE PEOPLE.

The most important portion of the Report relating to the duty of the Paramount Power to the people of the States has not received sufficient public attention. The paragraphs 49 and 50 contain a weighty pronouncement by the Committee in regard to popular demands by the people of the Indian States put forward in the Memorandum of the Indian States People's Conference. It was contended by the deputation that the Paramount Power has not discharged its duty to the people of the States in securing good government and if it has failed in the past the Committee was bound to find out whether the obligations laid on the Princes for providing good government to their people has been discharged by them, and also to suggest ways and means by which these responsibilities and obligations could be adequately fulfilled in the future. The Princes have always stood out for their autocracy and maintained that the Paramount Power had no business to suggest improvements in their internal administration as they are independent sovereigns. It was urged in the Memorandum that misrule on the part of a State which is upheld by the Paramount Power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes, in a measure, involved and it was therefore not only the right but the duty of the British Government to see that the administration of the State in such a condition is reformed and gross abuses removed. This contention has been fully upheld. The pronouncement of the Committee on this matter must therefore, be regarded as a victory to the people of the Indian States. The Committee have stated in unequivocal terms that "the guarantee to protect a prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to enquire into the causes of insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy legitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to this result." In para 50 they declare that "the promise of the King-Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights, and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him and to substitute another form of government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince protection would only be given on the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph. If they were due, not to misgovernment *but to a wide-spread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the Prince; but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince*". This emphatic statement fully recognising the duty of the Paramount Power to suggest constitutional changes in the system of government in consonance with public opinion for the development of a democratic system under a hereditary ruler of the State is a step of great constitutional importance the significance of which I trust the Princes will fully realise. They can no longer say that the Paramount Power has no right to suggest changes in the form of government and that they should continue their autocracy unimpaired. It is, however a matter for regret that the Committee has not permitted itself to enquire whether there is at the present moment this wide-spread popular demand for change in the form of government in the States; without making any enquiries whatever, they say that no such case for a change has yet arisen. If they had only acquainted themselves with the National movement in Indian India they would not have made this assertion. The National movement in the Indian States has been gathering strength for several years and during the last year, the Hyderabad Political Conference the Deccan State Subjects' Conference, the Kathiawar Conference, the Mysore State Congress the Rajaputana States People's Conference the Zanjira States People's Conference the South Indian States People's Conference, and various other People's organisations in the States have spoken unequivocally on the subject and have demanded the establishment of Responsible Government in the States and have also advocated many radical reforms including the establishment of an independent judiciary. The Committee have commended the advice of H. E. The Viceroy for a fixed Privy purse security of tenure in the Public Services and an independent Judiciary. In confining themselves to these reforms the Committee have entirely failed to take note of the strong public opinion that has been formed in regard to many fundamental changes in the system of Government in the States. Nevertheless, the recognition by the Committee of the duty of the Paramount Power to the people of the States to back up the popular demand for a change in the present system of autocratic rule is a source of gratification to them.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN INDIA.

The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States may now briefly be noticed. The Princes put forward a scheme for a States Council which was published in India and which was so severely criticised that they gave it up and disowned it as unauthorised. They, however presented again a similar scheme to the Committee based on a scheme of the European Association presented to the Indian Statutory Commission. This has been rightly rejected by the Committee. The States Commitee's recommendations for the appointment of Committees in matters of common concern to British India and the States and formal committees in cases of disagreement can never prove satisfactory and may even prove harmful. The ultimate solution can only be a regular constitutional machinery for the whole of India in which the people of the States are also assigned a definite place and an effective voice in all matters of common concern. The Committee have declared that schemes of a federal character are wholly premature and that the States have not as yet reached any real measure of agreement among themselves. This is true so far as the Princes are concerned but federal schemes have now been under active discussion in various Conferences and Congresses from time to time. It is also clear however, that any other method of adjustment of the relations of the States to British India will not give satisfaction. A satisfactory scheme can only be devised by the co-operation of all the parties concerned; the princes and the people of the Indian States and the people of British India and the Government of India will have to sit together for the purpose in a constituent Assembly. In the meantime, it is not known whether the Princes are satisfied with the solution suggested in the Report. The representation of the people of the States and the State Governments in the Central Legislature as an interim arrangement limited to the discussion of subjects of common concern to British India and the States is a possible solution before a federal solution is reached though attended with many difficulties. As regards specific proposals, it is a matter for satisfaction that the Committee have recognised the claim of the States to a share in the Maritime Customs Revenue but they have tacked on to it also a recommendation that the States should make a contribution to Imperial burdens. The Princes perhaps never contemplated such a contribution but were merely looking forward to a share of the Revenue. It is to be hoped that the enquiry by the expert body would be open and public and all other interests will be represented thereon. As regards other matters it is also satisfactory that the Committee have recommended a share of the profits in Savings Bank to the States when they are considerable. The recommendation of the Committee in regard to salt does not appear to be equitable but the subject needs further examination. The reason assigned namely that the Government of British India established a monopoly and is therefore entitled broadly to all the profits is not convincing. It is not possible to deal with all cases for adjustment and the subject may have to be thoroughly examined later on with a view to remove any soreness of feeling on the part of the Indian States that they are not properly treated by British India.

It is more than probable that no action will be taken on the Butler Report till the report of the Indian Statutory Commission is also available to Parliament. There is a considerable amount of misconception in Great Britain that Sir Harcourt Butler's Committee and Sir John Simon's Commission will together produce proposals for fitting in the Indian States into a new constitution for India. While in England in November last I noticed that even such a well-informed publicist like Mr. J. A. Spender fell into this error in his contributions to the "Daily Mail." The States Committee did not even hear the views of the people of the States, much less of the people of British India. The Indian Statutory Commission did not invite the opinions of either the Princes or the people of the States as regards the future Constitution for the whole of India including the States. Both these bodies were working in compartments and I imagine that their labours will not eventuate in the creation of implementing a new constitution for the whole of India. The attitude of the Indian Princes in regard to the points raised in the Butler Report is not known, but they have to make up their minds on the various points of controversy. It is said that His Excellency the Viceroy, who is going to England on the 24th of June next, is meeting the Indian Princes at Poona, before his departure. The Indian Princes have been harping a great deal on their relations with the "Paramount Power." The Paramount Power means the Crown acting through the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council who are responsible to Parliament of Great Britain. The Princes must now realise that the ultimate authority is not the King-Emperor acting by himself but the British Parliament. The Princes have realised that the social structure of Parliament has radically changed and they did not and do not hesitate to rub shoulders with the many members of the Labour Party whom they did their best to conciliate. The Princes pin their faith on the average British working man and his wife who make the Parliament of Great Britain and hesitate to trust their own countrymen in an Indian Legislature. This attitude of the Princes is inexplicable. Will the Indian Princes take the advice of Sir Malcolm Hailey that the future of the States depends not upon worn out treaties and sanads but upon working with the present day progressive forces in British India and in their own States? Have they learnt the lesson of the Great War that autocracy as a system of Government is doomed and that "the world has been made safe for democracy", and will they adjust themselves in time to this world-wide movement for popular liberty? Would they shut their eyes to the fact that their safety lies not in isolating themselves from British India relying upon the protection of the Crown, or would they take their legitimate part in the evolution of the political destiny of India as a whole? Would the Indian Princes at this critical juncture play into the hands of the enemy? Sir Leslie Scott who played so prominent a part in the presentation of their case to the Butler Committee has publicly stated that the Princes and the untouchables in India are in need of special protection from the Paramount Power. The Princes cannot the congratulated on the position assigned to them. I have been assured on high authority that the statements made by Sir Leslie Scott in his now famous article in "The Law Quarterly Review" was not authorised by the Princes but it has not been repudiated by them as yet. Some of the Indian Princes are far-seeing and able statesmen who have taken part in the world movements of to-day and imbued with a genuine love for their Motherlnd. Will they rise equal to the occasion and influence their brethren of their order to shake off thte spell of British Imperialism and work for a united India? No responsible British Indian polifician has ever urged the disappearance of the Indian Princes, and it may emphatically be asserted that consistently with the maintenance of their order it is possible for British India and Indian India to be welded together into a common constitution. Let there be no misgiving on this matter. The desire of Nationalist India is that the Indian Princes should become constitutional sovereigns and that personal rule as a system of Government should be modified in the States by the introduction of the Democratic principle.

(CONCLUDED.)

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EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

B C Rate T T 1|5 27|32.

B C Rate D D 1|5 7|8.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.

London Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.

London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1|4 May.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 277 1/2

Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.

Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 923

Banks Buying D D 934

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 123 1/2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1/2.

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134 1/2

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 165 1/4.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84.93 22nd inst.

Shanghai/London 2/6 3/8 23rd inst.

Japan London 1/10 1/16 22nd inst.

London/Paris 124.10 22nd inst.

London/Belgium 34.94 22nd inst

London/Switzerland 25.19 22nd inst.

London/Italy 92.70 22nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4.4 11 1/2 21st inst. £4.4 11 1/8 22nd inst.

Silver London Ready 25 1/8 21st inst. 25 1/16 22nd inst.

Silver London Forward 25 1/8 21st inst. 25 1/16 22nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 21st inst. 54 1/8 22nd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/4 per cent 21st inst. 5 11/32 per cent 22nd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 5/16 per cent 21st inst. 5 7/16 per cent 22nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-13-0.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. .../14

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. ...|5.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. .../13.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-0-6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. ...|-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

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SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 23.

Barpeta, Radge, Busreh.

City of Johanesburg, Davies, New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.

Maloja, Browning, Sydney.

Ehrentels, Khulken, Karachi.

Bengal Maru, Kussano, Karachi.

Capo-di-Monti, Stagnaro, Singapore.

Varsova, Power, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 23.

Steamer Narkunda for London.

Steamer Pasha for Rangoon.

Steamer Garada for Calcutta.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

Steamer Masula for London.

Steatmer Ellora for Mombassa.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

SS City of Johanesburg:—The F F Campbell Coy's stetamer City of Johanesburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with general cargo.

S S Ehrenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ehrenfels, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—TheM Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore via Penang, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (1 a.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 9th inst., a general cargo and 84 passengers and hence she will sail at (1 p.m.) for Sydney etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Coy's mail steamer Narkunda is expected to arrive here to-day from Sydney etc., with mails, a general cargo and 81 passengers.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, May 23.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22.

May close at 7s. 9 1/8/d—1-1/8d.

July close at 7s. 11 1/2d.—1-3/8d.

Oct. close at 8s. 3 1/4d.—1-3/8d.

Dec. close at 8s. 5 1/4d.—1-5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel Dols. 1.03 up 1/2.

July per bushel Dols. 1.06 up 5/8.

Sept per bushel Dols. 1.09-3/4 up 3/4.

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Liverpool May 22.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton. have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar.—September 1.85 cents.

Sugar.—December. 1.91 Cents.

Wheat.—July 1.04 1/2 Dollars.

Wheat.—September 1.08 1/4 Dollars.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers May/June £8/10/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers May/June 17/1/6

Rapeseed Toria, ton.—Shipment Sellers May £18/18/9

LINSEED

—:o:—

London, May 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers May/June 17/17/0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers June/July £17/15/0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.C. ton.—Shipment Hull Sellers May/June £15/15/0

Linseed, Bombay.—Shipment Quoted May/June £18/13/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 22.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec. 28/9

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—Delivery Buyers Sept/De . 28/9

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Sept 16-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 22.

Demand Bills 484.50

MONSOON ADVANCING

—:o:—

RAINFALL AND THUNDER STORMS

POONA, May 23.

The monsoon remains active in the Andaman Sea and rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy in South Burma. On the Malabar Coast rainfall has been increased but rough seas and squally weather characteristic of the active advance of the monsoon have not appeared as yet. There has been nearly general rain in Assam while a few falls occurred in Bengal. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from Rajputana, the West Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy and Diamond Island five inches; Victoria Point, Mergui, Amherst and Bassein two; Rangoon one; Gauhati one and half; Silchar three-quarters; Tezpur, Calcutta and Bogra half; Shillong, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Hoshangabad, Bikaner and Jaipur quarter; Cochin two; trivandram one; Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and Kodaikanal quarter.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 1-45 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd May.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 23.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased on the Malabar Coast, but rough seas and squally weather characteristics of an active advance of the monsoon have not appeared as yet. Scattered thundershowers are reported from Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Hyderabad, the Konkan, Gujarat, the Central Provisces, the west United Provinces and east Rajputana, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab and most of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in the greater part of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 117 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Bikaner	0.21
Jaipur	0.21
Neemuch	0.06
Hoshangabad	0.19
Cochin	2.16
Trivandrum	1.16
Trichinopoly	0.25
Coimbatore	0.49
Colombo	1.04

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd May 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.810 inches (.022 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 90 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4 miles per hour.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 1 hour 55 mins. this morning (I. S. T.).

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Weather cool Slight rain North Carolina. Daily weather forecast western belt partly cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Unfavourable but better rain 1 point. There was only small business and scattered buying hardened prices by 2 points from the opening level and one point was lost in subsequent trading and at noon prices were quoted unchanged. In the afternoon the market again ruled quiet and prices declined on less unfavourable weekly Government report and easier New York advices. The market closed at a net decline of 3 points with middling American Spot Prices closed one expected.

DISABILITIES OF INDIAN JOURNALISTS

—:o:—

WANTED ORGANISATION

The "Swarajya" writes:—

In his Presidential Address at the second Karnatak Journalists' Conference held at Belgaum on May 13, extracts from which are published elsewhere, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has made an interesting survey of the vicissitudes of Journalism. In India, Journalism, as a profession, is still in its formative stage. Teaching is often called the noblest of professions but the sorriest of trades. Journalism is a trifle worse. It was Lord Morley who described Literature—and Journalism may be taken as a species of Literature—as the most deceitful, the most dangerous, and the most seductive of professions. This is not an over-rated statement.

We are only consoled by the fact that the calling is high and the service noble. As Mr. Brelvi observes,

"many of the Indian newspapers are run not for profit but to serve the cause of the country and not a few of the journalists themselves have taken to the profession not as a career but as a mission."

But in the ultimate interests of Indian Journalism, no time should be lost in organising the Press.

Mr. Brelvi has done a public service in making pointed references to the disabilities of Indian Journalists, resulting mainly from the foreign domination of the country and the incontrovertible fact that "the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been largely one of resistance to the efforts of the bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Indian Press." Equally painful to Nationalist sentiment is the spirit of communalism which is poisoning the springs of Indian journalism.

These very evils, however, make it all the more incumbent on Indian journalists to make their profession as organised as it is noble and as efficient as it is serviceable.

NEED FOR FAIR PLAY

—:o:—

The "Mussalman" writes:—

We have before us a very short summary report of the presidential address delivered by Mr. S. A. Brelvi at the second Karnataka Journalists' Conference. He condemned the spirit of communalism which poisoned public activities, including journalism. Referring to the latter he is reported to have said, 'It is a policy on the assumption that the community to which the organ belongs is always right and the other community is always wrong." "This is an assumption" says Mr. Brelvi, "which is as unnatural as it is mischievous and journalists who are guided by such considerations are false to the profession which demands primarily a sense of fairplay. We must cleanse the profession of the taint of communalism which threatens to impair the efficiency of the service to the country." We highly appreciate the spirit in which the above words have been said. We have ourselves, as our readers are aware, condemned such militant communalism in these columns from time to time. If in India journalists belonging to one community had always tried to be fair in their criticism of the conduct, actions and activities of the members of the other community, and vice versa, the ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mussalmans would not have existed or would not have at any rate reached such dimensions. If during and after the communal riots that took place now and then in the course of the last few years newspaper correspondents had always tried to supply to the press nothing but bald and unvarnished statements of facts and if the editors of newspapers had tried to sift the truth and comment accordingly the inter-communal situation would not have been what it was sometime ago and what it still is. Human nature being what it is one is inclined to be unconsciously biased. We would not say anything against this unconscious bias but what is to be strongly condemned is deliberate or wanton unfairness. We are glad that Mr. Brelvi has deprecated this propensity to be unfair.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5 7/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.

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One Month 4 per cent.

Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Six Months 4 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 24 1929

THE 'MAD MULLAH' REPENTS

Hazrat Shorabazar Assailed by Kabulis

—:o:—

HELP TO AMANULLAH

Ex-King Drops Warning from Air

PESHAWAR, May 22.

While reports from Quetta show King Amanullah to have fallen back from Mukur towards Kilat Ghilazai, travellers from Kabul state on oath that before they left Amanullah's aeroplanes dropped leaflets, in Kabul warning the inhabitants to leave Kabul city. This was signal for a general stampede among the citizens but before they could nistan. He is further stated to have sent wword to Sulemankhel section of Ghilzais, asking them to help Amanullah.

If this news be true there seems some force in the next report that Kabul is shortly to be invaded from three sides: by General Nadir Khan from Gardez, General Ghulamnabi from Mazar and Ghilazais from Ghazni side.

An unconfirmed report says Sardar Inayatullahkhan and Amanullah have been again seen in the neighbourhood of Ghazni.

Another fight is reported from Maidan (near Kabul) between Bachha's forces and pro-Amanullah armies in which Durrakhel Zadrans have sustained heavy losses. General Nadir Khan is at present at Shishnak and Sirdar Hushamkhan at Kaga. A Masud tribesman named Moosakhan has declared himself for Amanullah and is exhorting his tribesmen to follow him.—Free Press.

KABUL SURPRISE

—:o:—

Amannullah's Hopes for Throne Gone?

PESHAWAR, May 23.

There has been a serious turn in the Afghan kaledoscope and it seems all hope of Amanullah gaining the throne of Kabul vanishes for ever.

A report from Quetta says the ex-king Amanullah with Souriya and brother Inayatulla Khan reached Chaman this noon most unexpectedly. More particulars are lacking.—Free Press.

fiee Beahha issued strict orders that any one leaving the city without permission will be hanged. Upon this leading citizens held a secret meeting and went to Mulla Sahib of Shorabazar and reprimanded him for his actions which had brought about their present troubles. The Hazrat Saheb is said to have expressed his repentance and prayed for the return of peace in Afghanistan.

REDUCTION OF COURT FEES

—:o:—

BACHA-E-SAQQA'S PROCLAMATION

PESHAWAR, May 22.

Reports from Kabul state that Bacha-e-Saqa has issued a proclamation materially reducing the Court fees and has ordered a special locked box for petitions to be placed in the Council. Special envelopes priced at five paisas (Kabulies) will be printed at the Currency Press and issued to the Treasury so that people may purchase them along with petition papers and after briefly writing their petitions, drop them in the box.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

—:o:—

Ajmere-Merwara Dispute Dilemma

—:o:—

The Working Committee of the Congress met at Mani Bhuvan, Mahatma Gandhi's residence in Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding. Those present included besides the President, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Shrinivasa Iyengar, Sjt. Rangaswami Iyengar and Dr. Ansari. Sardar Vallabbhai Patel who was in Bombay could not attend till late in the afternoon. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, Mr. Vishvanatham from Andhra and several other members of the All-India Congress Committee were also present at the meeting.

DISCUSSION ON AGENDA.

The proceedings of the meeting began exactly at 11-30 a.m. and dragged on till late in the afternoon. As usual the proceedings were not open to the Press; however, it is understood that the Commitee mainly discussed a number of important items which are going to form the agenda for the meeting of the A.I.C.C. Mahatma Gandhi was seen spinning on his Charkha throughout the proceedings.

F. C. B. REPORT.

Earlier in the morning the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee met at Mahatma Gandhi's residence and adopted the report prepared by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Committee. This report was the first item considered by the Working Committee. The report, it is understood, has been approved of by the Working Committee and it will be issued to the Press to-day.

AJMERE DISPUTE.

The Working Committee then considered the election dispute of the Ajmere Congress Committee. The dispute is a long-standing one and also very much complicated. In Ajmere two rival Congress Committees have been set up each of them maintaining that it alone is a properly constituted body and the other is an illegal one. The rivalry, so the report goes, has gone to this extent that each body has elected its representatives to the All-India Congress Committee and it is now for the Working Committee under the constitution to decide which of these representatives should sit on the A. I. C. C. The Committee had not come to any decision till very late as they were expecting the report of a sub-committee specially appointed for the purpose.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The question regarding the change in the Congress policy proposed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee namely, the acceptance of Ministerial Offices by the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, is bound to evoke a sharp controversy and possibly that will be the last item to be discussed by the Working Committee. The general concensus of opinion, however, seems to be very much opposed to the position taken by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

REBEL FORCES ROUTED

—:o:—

Chinese Civil War Ends

LONDON, May 22.

Shanghai.—Announcement of the capture of Canton is premature. It is now reported that 5,000 Kwangsi forces, commanded by General Peichunghsi, surrendered at Lupa, twenty-five miles from Canton, after making a final desperate effort to capture Canton, in which they actually broke through the Cantonese line of defence twenty miles north of Canton before Government reinforcements were rushed up and hurled them back. The defeat is believed to mark the downfall of the Kwangsi ultra-militarist clique.—Reuter.

HOOGLY RIVER TO BE TUNNELED

—:o:—

UNIQUE VENTURE BY ELECTRIC COMPANY

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is constructing a six-feet cast iron tunnel under the Hooghly river, to carry new mains to Howrah, to improve the supply.—Free Press.

HOP TO DARJEELING

—:o:—

PASSENGER CARRIED 350 MILES IN FOUR HOURS

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Bengal Air Transport Company's daily air trip to Darjeeling is continuing. Yesterday a 'plane left Siliguri with the Raja of Nilgiris at 1-30 p.m. and reached Dumdum at 5-33 p.m. covering 350 miles in 4 hours and five minutes. The Company has reduced the return fare from Rs. 300 to Rs. 190 and the single fare from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100.—Free Press.

ONE MORE SUPPORT TO "REBELS"

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 23.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, in a statement to the press, says that he attaches great importance to independent and patriotic Congressmen backed by a strong party accepting ministerial office. He adds if the A. I. C C. refuses sanction the only course open to him is to advice Congress leaders to form a new party within the Congress, which he is sure will never be a party to weaken the Congress prestige and influence.—Free Press.

OBSTINANCY HINDERS REPARATION SETTLEMENTS

—:o:—

CREDITOR NATIONS AND GERMAN PAYMENTS

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—The creditor nations have presented a memorandum to the German delegation agreeing that Germany should pay an average annuity of 2,050 million marks plus reimbursement to Belgium for marks issued during theh German occupation. This is virtually identical with Mr. Young's plan, but no mention is made of how payments are to be distributed.

It is certain that Dr. Schacht will not accept Reparations creditors' suggestions wholly and stiff fight is ahead before a compromise on many points is likely to be reached. Creditors are completely agreed on the problem of distribution. The likely stumbling-blocks include German objections to the proposed special payment to Belgium: secondly, the limited character of the creditors' concession regarding release of Dawes' lien on railways; and, thirdly, creditors' refusal to grant two years' moratorium for payments. The German delegation have started conversations, with Americans as intermediaries.—Reuter.

GROWING POPULARITY OF KHADDAR

—:o:—

F. C. B. COMMITTEE'S PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

REQUEST TO INDIAN STATES

The following letter has been addressed to the Chief Minister of every Indian State by the Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Movement.

Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of our Committee, to request you to give your early consideration to the question of the revival of hand-spinning as a supplementary cottage industry for the agricultural population of India. I need hardly emphasise the well-known fact that the average agricultural worker in India is not fully occupied throughout the twelve months of the year and is at the same time financially very poorly off owing to a variety of causes. The question of finding a supplementary occupation for him which is suited to his condition and which gives him an adequate subsidiary income has latterly engaged the attention of all those whose duty it is to look to the welfare and contentment of the masses of India.

GROWING POPULARITY OF KHADDAR.

The conviction is being increasingly shared by all sections of opinion that there cannot be a better supplementary occupation for the agriculturists of this country than hand-spinning. This supplementary industry is easily learnt or rather relearnt by the agricultural workers. Its traces are to be found even to-day in almost every part of our country. The Industry has only to be revived. Moreover no elaborate or costly expert staff is needed to teach it to those who have been obliged to abandon it. It has also this invaluable advantage, that it does not drive the agriculturist to seek his maintenance far away from his home and sphere of normal work. As a matter of fact hand-spinning is an ideal "national supplementary cottage industry." It is possible that the authorities of your State might already have considered the question of discovering a supplementary occupation for the leisure months of the agriculturists. Our Committee does not know whether the State has adopted any definite scheme for reviving and re-organising hand-spinning. In case it has done so, our Committee will be greatly obliged if you send us information as to the lines on which the work has been carried on in your State and the progress so far achieved. If, however, an organised attempt to revive hand-spinning has not yet been made, our Committee would venture to suggest that an inquiry into the possibilities of hand-spinning being made a supplementary cottage industry may be undertaken by your State. With a view to assist you in coming to a decision and in having the problem investigated, I have great pleasure in enclosing with this a pamphlet in which an interesting note prepared by the Director of Industries of the Mysore State has been re-printed. By carrying out an actual experiment in a selected area, the Mysore Government has fully demonstrated the feasibility of the programme for the revival of hand-spinning.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIENCE.

It is contended by some of those who are familiar with the 'comparatively' high daily wages earned by city workers that an additional income of about one anna per day earned by very light work done during hours which otherwise go waste will not be a sufficient inducement to the village woman to take to spinning. Those who contend this are apt to forget the extremely low wages of the agricultural labourer in the rural areas. The contention is however conclusively disproved by the experience of the Mysore Government. No one is compelled by it to purchase cotton and work the Charkha and yet the agriculturists here as elsewhere, walk miles—coming and going—to earn an apparently insignificant addition to their incomes. At the centre Badanval, where the Industries Department of the Mysore State organised hand-spinning 62 persons took to the Charkha in the month of November 1927 to earn one anna per day. In February 1928 this number increased to 398. In May it rose to 560 and at the end of June 1928 it had mounted up to 1,000.

A SELF-SUPPORTING SCHEME.

The Mysore State has succeeded, in the course of less than one year, in finding a supplementary occupation for about 1,000 persons excluding those who have taken again to carding, weaving and other processes incidental to the manufacture of Khadi. This has been achieved without any monetary loss to the State. Although a sum of Rs. 500 had been budgetted to cover any loss which might occur in the first year, it was found that the scheme for the re-organisation of spinning was entirely self-supporting. The Mysore authorities have decided to extend their operations to other areas and are mobilising other departments of the State to cooperate with the Industries Department in its beneficent activities.

It is the request of our Committee that the State may appoint a Special Officer or Committee to report on the measures to be taken to introduce hand-spinning as a supplementary occupation for the agricultural population of your State. Our Committee feels confident that the investigating authority will be able to make a favourable report and that as soon as its recommendations receive the enthusiastic support of the State, very considerable progress will be made and hand-spinning as a supplementary cottage industry placed on a permanent basis. It need not be re-emphasised that such a result cannot but lead to the growing welfare and contentment of the people of your State.

Our Committee also express the hope that independently of any action which the State authorities may take in regard to the suggestion made in the above paragraphs, the question of supporting Khadi will receive the most favourable consideration at your hands. This support can be given in two ways. Firstly if any tax or rate is being levied on handspun and handwoven Khadi within the limits of your State, it may be withdrawn. Secondly the State may give preference to genuine Khadi in all its purchases of cloth. This support will mean a great encouragement to the production of Khadi. The need of such encouragement exists even to-day and it need not await the adoption of a full-fledged scheme for the re-organisation of hand-spinning referred to above. The sooner a favourable atmosphere for Khadi is created in the State the better for the larger scheme. State action can do a great deal in this behalf. Our Committee will deem it an obligation if it is informed whether any steps in this direction have already been taken by the authorities of your State and if none have so far been taken, whether they will be able to adopt the proposals the Committee has ventured to make.

Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund

—:o:—

OVER HALF LAKH SUBSCRIBED

SIMLA, May 22.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy up to date to the Viceroy's All-India Thanksgiving Fund: H. E. the Viceroy Rs. 1000, Viceroy's stac Rs 500, Sir B L Mitter Rs. 250, Mr. Crerar Rs 250, Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar Rs. 100, C. C. Watson Rs 100, Sir Phillip Hartog Rs. 100. Total Rs. 2,300.

Indian States Rs. 13,730 of which the Maharajah of Jind contributed Rs. 10,000, Malerkotla 2,000, Maharajah of Datia Rs. 1,000, Chief of Ichalkaranj Rs. 500

Madras: Rs. 59. Bombay Rs. 256. Bengal Rs. 1,436, of which Sir Prodyot Oomar Tagore contributed 500, Babu A K. Chatterjee 500 and Justice Dwarkanath Mitter 100. United Provinces: Rs. 992-4-0, Mr. J. P Srivastav contributing Rs. 500. Punjab: Rs. 2,415, of which Sir Geofrey De Montmorency contributed Rs. 050, S. R. Fazli Hussain 150, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh 200, Malik Firozkhan Noon 150. A. M. Stow 150, Mancharlal 150 nd Sir Jogendra Singh 150. Bihar and Orissa: Rs. 5,016, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh contributing Rs. 5,001. Central Provinces: Rs. 125. Delhi Rs. 1,080, of which the "Daily Chronicle" contributed Rs. 100 Grand total Rs. 27,408-4-0.—Free Press.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST RED FLAG UNION

—:o:—

Satire on Its Specific for Labour Ills

MORE MILLS OPEN

The Bombay Mill Strike continued with little or no change whatever on Thursday. The millowners assert there is a vast improvement in the situation as evidenced by a steady increase in the number of working mills as well as attendance while the Girni Kamgar Union claim that workers belonging to their Union are not returning to work but on the other hand are determined to hold out.

According to the millowners almost all the mills in the city, excepting eight put on steam on Thursday. About 17 mills were working with nearly full complement. The following, according to the millowners, were the only eight mills which did not work on Thursday: Madhavrao Sindhya Swan Finlay Islam Moon, Jubilee Jam and Victoria.

The Girni Kamgar Union are hopeful that the strike is going to be a success. The Union was busy issuing concession steamer tickets for which there was again a scramble of strikers on Thursday. The Union has arranged special boats to be run on Saturday and Sunday next with Konkan line steamship companies and strikers many available themselves of the concession rates.

RED FLAG'S "SPECIFIC".

A number of organisations have sprung up lately and are carrying on a crusade against the Girni Kamgar Union. The latest is, what is called the "Blue Flag" Union or the Girni Kamgar Hitasangha which in a leaflet issued on Thursday attacks the "Red Flag" Union in the following fashion: "Amazing cure for labour troubles—Lalbavta Mixture—One cure for all diseases. This medicine takes its sources from Russia and is freely prescribed by the Red Flag Union to Bombay mill workers. One dose of it is sufficient to make a beast of a man. The Committee and the volunteers of the "Red Flag" Union are soaked in it. The result of the medicine will be (1). Six months' leave without pay. (2) Six months' starvation and (3) free passage to villages."

MORE MILLS PUT ON STEAM

—:o:—

IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

BOMBAY, May 23.

The Secretary of the Millowners Association writes:—

The situation continues to improve. 2 more mills have resumed work and there are 6,000 more operatives than yesterday. The exact number at work to-day is 82-418. From the information in the possession of the Association it appears that there has been a great deal of exaggeration with regard to the number of workpeople who are supposed to have left the City. There is reason to believe that the exodus this year has been very little in excess of the normal and the millowners do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour.

WEAKER SEX HOLDS THE KEY POSITION

—:o:—

FLAPPERS VOTE TO DECIDE GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, May 22.

Final figures of the total electors for all the 514 constituencies of England and Wales are 11,867,380 men and 13,225,156 women. Corresponding figures for all seventy-one constituencies of Scotland are 1,413,602 (men) and 1,566,657 (women). In North Ireland, returns for the remaining ten constituencies are not yet complete.—Reuter.

KABALI'S PLANS ALTERED

—:o:—

FOREIGN GOVTS. IN THE WAY

LONDON, May 23.

Owing to unforseen difficulties with foreign Governments Kabali has been compelled to alter his original route via Cairo. He will now take the longer route roughly 6700 miles, stopping "Inter Alia at" Paris, Marseilles, Pisa, Rome, Tunis, Tripoli, Aboukir, Gaza, Basra, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Charbar and Karachi.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SHAUKAT USMANI AND PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.

MEERUT, May 23.

Mr. Jyotipershad, Secretary, Meerut "Conspiracy" Case Defence Committee, received the following telegram to-day:—

"On the recommendation of the India Office here we beg you to approach the Magistrate for obtaining release of Mr. Shaukat Osmani to conduct his Parliamentary campaign in Spen Valley.

Communist, Party, London."

It appears that the telegram was delayed in transmission.—A. P.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

—:o:—

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS EXHIBITIONS

CALCUTTA, May 23.

"Liberty" publishes a confidential circular purporting to be issued by the Political Department of the Government of India urging all local Governments to non-co-operate with industrial and agricultural exhibitions organised under the auspices of the Congress.

The circular which is dated Simla, April 26, 1929, and signed by Y. H. G. Haigh, says that the question has come into prominence in consequence of the exhibitions held in connection with the Madras and Calcutta Congresses. In view of the declaration of policy recently made by the Congress, and which it has adopted the Government of India consider it undesirable that such exhibitions and fairs should receive the support and cooperation of the departments or officials of the Government in any way.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO TRAVANCORE

—:o:—

TRIVANDRUM, May 22.

It is understood the Veeroy has accepted the invitation of the Maharani Regent to visit the State. The visit is likely to take place during the last week of November or the first week of December, after His Excellency's return from England.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.